THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1911-1912.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1910-11.

Vol. I.

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DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1911–1912.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in* 1901, *and was republished as Vol. III. in* 1906.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

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THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1911—1912,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1910-1911.

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TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Saturday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Saturday, October 21.
Senior Freshmen, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 18, 19, and 20.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Wednesday, October 18.
Junior Freshmen, Thursday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10 and 11.
Additional Examination for High Places, Thursday, October 12.
Supplemental Entrance, Friday and Saturday, November 3 and 4.
Sizarship Examination, Saturday and Monday, October 7 and 9

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, October 13, 14, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics,	Tuesday, October 10.
Classics,	Tuesday, October 10.
Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Tuesday, October 24.
Experimental Science,	Tuesday, October 24.
Natural Science,	Saturday, October 14.
History and Political Science,	Thursday, October 19.
Modern Literature,	Saturday, October 28.
Legal and Political Science,	Saturday, October 28.
Celtic Languages,	Saturday, October 14.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Wednesday, October 25.
	Classics.	Wednesday, October 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, October 28.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, November 2.
	Natural Science,	Monday, October 16.
	History and Political Science,	Tuesday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Tuesday, October 31.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Thursday, October 12.
	Celtic Languages,	Wednesday, October 18.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 13.
	Classics,	Tuesday, October 24.
	Logic and Psychology.	Saturday, October 28.
	Modern History,	Tuesday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Tuesday, October 31.
	French,	Friday, October 27.
	German,	Thursday, October 12.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, November 2.
	Natural Science,	Monday, October 16.
	Old and Middle Irish.	Thursday, October 26.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 30.
	Classics,	Thursday, October 26.
	Modern History,	Tuesday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 16.
	French,	Saturday, October 28.
	German,	Wednesday, October 25.
	Experimental Science,	Friday, October 20.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 18.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Tuesday, October 24.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Wednesday, October 25.
Greek Verse, Thursday, October 26.
Latin Prose, Saturday, October 28.
Latin Verse, Monday, October 30.
English Literature and Composition, Monday, October 23.
English History and Modern Geography, Tuesday, October 31.
French, Wednesday, November 1.
German, Tuesday, October 24.
Hebrew, Friday, October 27.
Experimental Science, Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21.
Natural Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 18 and 19.
Modern Irish, Thursday, October 19.

Hilary Term, 1912.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Wednesday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Saturday, January 13.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Wednesday, January 17.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Friday, January 19.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, January 25.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Tuesday and Wednesday, January 23 and 24.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 22.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, February 5.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, February 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 24.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, January 26.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 22.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, February 5.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, February 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 24.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 31.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Wednesday, January 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, January 26.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, February 2.
	LOGIC,	Monday, February 5.
	HISTORY,	Wednesday, January 31.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 12.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, January 16.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 10.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS	Monday, January 29.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, February 2.
	HISTORY,	Wednesday, January 31.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 12.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, January 16.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 10.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1912.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Monday, May 13.
Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 17.
Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 13.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, April 15, and Wednesday, June 26.
Senior Sophisters, Monday, April 15.
Junior Sophisters, Friday, April 19.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Tuesday, April 23.
Junior Freshmen, Monday, April 29.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Monday, June 24.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Friday and Saturday, April 26 and 27.
Midsummer Entrance, Friday and Saturday, June 21 and 22.
Additional Examination for High Places, Monday, June 24.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Thursday, April 25.
	Classics,	Thursday, April 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, May 4.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, May 2.
	Natural Science,	Saturday, April 27.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Tuesday, April 23.
Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Thursday, April 25.
	Classics,	Thursday, April 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, May 4.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, May 2.
	Natural Science,	Saturday, April 27.
	History and Polit. Science,	Monday, April 15.
	Modern Literature,	Tuesday, April 30.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Tuesday, April 23.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, April 29.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, May 2.
	LOGICS,	Saturday, May 4.
	HISTORY,	Monday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, April 19.
	FRENCH,	Friday, April 26.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, April 17.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, April 25.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, May 2.
	HISTORY,	Monday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, April 19.
	FRENCH,	Monday, April 22.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, April 17.

Michaelmas Term, 1912.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Monday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 18.

Senior Freshmen, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 22, 23, and 24.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Tuesday, October 22.

Junior Freshmen, Saturday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11.

Supplemental Entrance, Friday and Saturday, November 1 and 2.

Sizarship Examination, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 14, 15, 16, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships last four days, and begin on Thursday, October 10. *A Programme will be published before the end of Trinity Term.*

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 25.
	Classics,	Friday, October 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Friday, November 1.
	Experimental Science,	Wednesday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 16.
	History and Political Science,	Thursday, October 10.
	Modern Literature,	Monday, October 28.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Saturday, October 12.
	Celtic Languages,	Tuesday, October 22.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 14.
	Classics,	Friday, October 18.
	Logic and Psychology,	Friday, November 1.
	Modern History,	Thursday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Monday, October 28.
	French,	Saturday, October 26.
	German,	Saturday, October 12
	Experimental Science,	Wednesday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 16.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Tuesday, October 29.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 28.
	Classics,	Wednesday, October 30.
	Modern History,	Thursday, October 10.
	English Literature and Composition,	Wednesday, October 16.
	French,	Friday, November 1.
	German,	Friday, October 25.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, October 21.
	Natural Science,	Wednesday, October 23.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Friday, October 18.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Saturday, October 26.
Greek Verse, Monday, October 28.
Latin Prose, Wednesday, October 30.
Latin Verse, Thursday, October 31.
English Literature and Composition, Friday, October 25.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, November 2.
French, Tuesday, October 29.
German, Friday, October 18.
Hebrew, Friday, November 1.
Experimental Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24.
Modern Irish, Saturday, October 19.

Examination for Special Prizes in Arts.

Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Berkeley Medals, Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2, 1912.

Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Tuesday, April 23, 1912.

Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 23, 1911, and Monday, October 21, 1912.

Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1912.

Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Midsummer Entrance.

Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.

Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1913. Essays to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1.

Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.

English, Old and Middle, Prize in, Friday, May 24, 1912.

Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Saturday, April 27, 1912.

Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination, Trinity Term, 1914.

Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.

Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1913. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.

Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 11, 1912.

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 15 and 17, 1912.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued*.

Irish, Premiums in, Saturday, June 22, 1912.

Italian, Prizes in, Thursday, May 23, 1912.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1913.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Saturday, November 4, 1911, and Monday, November 4, 1912.

M'Cullagh Prize, Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23, 1912.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1913.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 15, 1912.

Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, May 30, 1912.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in, Wednesday, May 22, 1912.

Stewart (Dr. Henry Hutchinson) Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1912.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25, 1911, and Friday and Saturday, November 22 and 23, 1912.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14, 1912.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1912.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 8, 9, and 10, 1912.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 28, 1911, and January 27, May 1, October 30, 1912.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 5, 1911, and Tuesday, March 5, Tuesday, June 4, Tuesday, December 3, 1912, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 19 and 20, 1912.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday, June 21 and 22, 1912.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

Michaelmas Term, 1911.	*Senior Class*,	Friday, October 27, and Wednesday, December 13.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 23, and Tuesday, December 12.
Hilary Term, 1912.	*Senior Class*,	Saturday, March 23.
	Junior Class,	Tuesday, March 19.
Michaelmas Term, 1912.	*Senior Class*,	Monday, October 28, and Saturday, December 14.
	Junior Class,	Friday, October 25, and Friday, December 13.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 5, 6, and 7, 1912.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 25 and 26, 1911, and Monday and Tuesday, October 28 and 29, 1912.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 22, 1912.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 6, 1912.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 13, 1912.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, May 31, 1912.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 15 and 17, 1912.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, 1912.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. will commence on Tuesday, December 5, 1911, and Tuesday, June 11, Tuesday, December 3, 1912.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

Michaelmas Term, 1911.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 30. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 29. Civil Law, Tuesday, November 28. Jurisprudence, Friday, December 1.
Hilary Term, 1912.	Constitutional Law, Monday, February 26. Civil Law, Tuesday, February 27. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, February 28. International Law, Saturday, February 24.
Trinity Term, 1912.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Thursday, June 6. Civil Law, Tuesday, June 4. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, June 5. International Law, Saturday, June 1.
Michaelmas Term, 1912.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 28. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 30. Civil Law, Friday, November 29. Jurisprudence, Wednesday, November 27.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental Examinations—Tuesday, October 10, 1911, and Monday, March 18, Monday, June 17, Monday, October 7, 1912.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

Part I.—Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1911, and Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, October 7, 1912.

Part II.—Monday, October 16, 1911, and Monday, March 18, Monday, June 17, Monday, October 14, 1912.

Final Medical Examination—

Part I.—Monday, October 23, 1911, and Monday, March 18, Monday, July 1, Monday, October 21, 1912.

Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 6, 1911, and Monday, February 26, Monday, June 3, Monday, November 4, 1912.

Surgery, Monday, November 13, 1911, and Monday, March 4, Monday, June 10, Monday, November 11, 1912.

Midwifery, Monday, November 20, 1911, and Monday, March 11, Monday, June 17, Monday, November 18, 1912.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1911, and Monday, February 19, Wednesday, April, 17, Friday, June 28, Wednesday, December 18, 1912.

Intermediate Dental—Tuesday, October 10, 1911, and Monday, March 11, Monday, June 10, Monday, October 7, 1912.

Examination for B. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 13, 1911, and Monday, March 4, Monday, June 10, Monday, November 11, 1912.

Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 13, 1911: and Monday, March 4, Monday, June 10, Monday, November 11, 1912.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, December 4, 1911; and Monday, March 18, Monday, July 1, Monday, October 21, 1912.

Part II.—Thursday, December 7, 1911; and Thursday, March 21, Thursday, July 4, Thursday, October 24, 1912.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 17.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Thursday, June 6.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Surgical Travelling Prize, and Bennett Medal and Prize—Monday, July 1.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1911.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance,	Saturday, October 14.

TRINITY TERM, 1912.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, April 22; and Friday, June 21 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Monday, April 22 and Monday, June 24.
Entrance Examination,	Wednesday, June 26.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1912.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Thursday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Thursday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Tuesday, October 15.

Degrees in Music.

Saturday, December 16, 1911.
Wednesday, June 26, 1912.
Monday, December 16, 1912.

Examination for Diplomas in Education.

Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30, 1911.
Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4, 1912.
Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19, 1912.

Examination for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1912.

Hours of Examination.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Days of Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees.

Michaelmas Term, 1911.

Wednesday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1912.

Tuesday, February 20, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1912.

Thursday, April 18, at 1 o'clock.
Saturday, June 29, ,, ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1912.

Thursday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Chapel of Trinity College.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service: 7.30 o'clock on Sundays; and 7.45 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion: after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

Moveable Feasts, 1913.

Septuagesima, January 19—Ash Wednesday, February 5.
Easter Day, March 23—Rogation Sunday, April 27.
Ascension Day, May 1—Whit Sunday, May 11.
Advent Sunday, November 30.
Sundays after Epiphany, 1; Sundays after Trinity, 27.

Dublin University Almanac.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1911 TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1911, OCTOBER.

1	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	**Sizarship.**
8	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	
10	Tu	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Moderatorships, Mathematics and Classics.** Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	W	Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
12	Th	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Ex. for High Places at Entrance. Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin.
13	F	**Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
14	Sa	**Moderatorships, Natural Science and Celtic Languages.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	Tu	
18	W	*St. Luke.* **Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
19	Th	**Moderatorships, History and Political Science.** Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.

1911, OCTOBER—*continued.*

20	F	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
21	Sa	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
22	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class. Final Medical, Part I.
24	Tu	**Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Science.** Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—German.
25	W	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
26	Th	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse. Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
27	F	Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. *St. Simon and St. Jude.*
28	Sa	**Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science.** Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose. Divinity School Entrance.
29	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
30	M	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
31	Tu	Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1911, NOVEMBER.

1	W	*All Saints' Day.* Entrance Prizes:—French.
2	Th	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
3	F	**Entrance.**
4	Sa	Lloyd Exhibition.

1911, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

5	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
7	Tu	
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
13	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
20	†M	**Election of Annual Officers.** Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
21	Tu	Annual Officers admitted.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
25	Sa	
26	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
27	M	
28	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
29	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	Th	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. Criminal Law.

1911, DECEMBER.

1	F	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	Sa	
3	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
4	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
5	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
6	W	
7	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
8	F	
9	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.

1911, DECEMBER—*continued.*

10	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
11	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
12	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
13	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Meeting of the Council.
14	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
15	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Engineering Lectures end.
16	Sa	**B.A. Degree Ex.** Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
18	M	
19	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	W	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Th	*St. Thomas.*
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
25	M	*Christmas Day.*
26	Tu	*St. Stephen.*
27	W	*St. John.*
28	Th	*Innocents' Day.*
29	F	
30	Sa	
31		*Sunday after Christmas.*

1912, JANUARY.

1	M	*Circumcision.*
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	*Epiphany.*
7	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Hilary Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. International Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
11	Th	Constitutional Law Lectures begin.
12	F	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin.
13	Sa	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
14	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
15	M	
16	Tu	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
17	W	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.**
18	Th	
19	F	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs for Junior Sophisters.**
20	Sa	
21	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*
22	M	Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. M'Cullagh Prize.
23	Tu	**Entrance.**
24	W	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
25	Th	*Conversion of St. Paul.* **Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
26	F	Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
27	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Divinity School Entrance.

1912, JANUARY—*continued.*

28	S	*4th Sunday after Ephiphany.*
29	M	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
30	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
		Hebrew Lectures begin.
31	W	Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.

1912, FEBRUARY.

1	Th	
2	F	*Purification of B. V. M.*
		Honors:—Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
3	Sa	
4	S	*Septuagesima.*
5	M	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Logic, Senior Freshmen.
6	Tu	
7	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
8	Th	Wray Prize.
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	*Sexagesima.*
12	M	
13	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
14	W	Meeting of the Council.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	
18	S	*Quinquagesima.*
19	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.*
		Spring Commencements.
21	†W	*Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.*
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	*St. Matthias.*
		Term Ex. International Law.
25	S	*1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.*
26	M	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
		Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
27	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
28	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
29	Th	

1912, MARCH.

1	F	Berkeley Medals.
2	Sa	

1912, MARCH—*continued.*

3	S	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
4	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs. Test Examination, Indian Civil Service School, begins.
5	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibition.
6	W	Meeting of the Council.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
11	M	Exhibitions for students from South Africa. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Intermediate Dental.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
15	F	
16	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
17	S	*4th Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.*
18	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental.
19	Tu	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
20	W	
21	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
22	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Engineering Lectures end.
23	Sa	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School. Medical School Winter Session ends. Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees.
24	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
25	M	*Annunciation B. V. M.* Hilary Term ends.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	Sa	
31	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*

1912, APRIL.

1	M	*Monday before Easter.*
2	Tu	*Tuesday before Easter.*

1912, APRIL—*continued.*

3	W	*Wednesday before Easter.*
4	Th	*Thursday before Easter.*
5	F	*Good Friday.*
6	Sa	*Easter Even.*
7	S	*EASTER DAY.*
8	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
9	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.*
		Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*
15	M	Trinity Term begins.
		Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.
		Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Law of Evidence Lectures begin.
		Medical School Summer Session begins.
16	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
17	W	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Lectures in International Law begin.
18	Th	**First Trinity Commencements.**
19	F	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
		Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
20	Sa	
21	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
22	M	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Honors:—French, Junior Freshmen.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex.
		Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
23	Tu	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.**
		Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.
		Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes in Biblical Greek.
24	W	Engineering Lectures begin.
25	Th	*St. Mark.*
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen.
		Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.

1912, APRIL—*continued.*

26	F	**Entrance.** Honors:—French, Senior Freshmen.
27	Sa	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Ecclesiastical History Prizes.
28	S	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
29	M	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
30	Tu	Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.

1912, MAY.

1	W	*St. Philip and St. James.* Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen. Divinity School Entrance.
2	Th	Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Hebrew Lectures begin.
3	F	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
4	Sa	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Logics, Senior Freshmen.
5	S	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
6	M	
7	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
8	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.
12	S	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
13	M	**Fellowship Ex. begins.** **Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.**
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	†Th	*Ascension Day.*
17	F	**Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.**
18	Sa	
19	S	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
20	M	**Fellowship Ex. continued.**
21	Tu	
22	W	Prizes in Spanish. Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
23	Th	Prizes in Italian.
24	F	Prize in Old and Middle English.
25	Sa	

1912, MAY—*continued.*

26	☧	WHIT SUNDAY. *Ember Week.*
27	†M	
28	Tu	**Fellowship Ex. continued.**
29	W	Meeting of the Council. Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking.
30	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
31	F	Kyle Irish Prize.

1912, JUNE.

1	Sa	Annual Ex. International Law.
2	☧	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
3	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.** Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
4	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Annual Ex. Civil Law.
5	W	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
6	Th	Bedell Irish Scholarship. Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law. Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine.
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	☧	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Intermediate Medical, Part I. Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. Intermediate Dental. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
11	Tu	*St. Barnabas.* LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
12	W	
13	Th	Hebrew Lectures end. Wall Biblical Scholarship.
14	F	
15	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end. Prize in Old French and Provençal. Hebrew Premiums.
16	☧	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part II. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. Preliminary Scientific Dental.
18	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
19	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

1912, JUNE—*continued.*		
20	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Engineering Lectures end.
21	F	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
22	Sa	Irish Premiums.
23	S	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	*St. John Baptist.*
		Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
25	Tu	
26	W	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Engineering School Entrance.
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
27	Th	
28	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
29	Sa	*St. Peter.*
		Summer Commencements.
		Medical School Summer Session ends.
30	S	*4th Sunday after Trinity.* Trinity Term ends.
1912, JULY.		
1	M	Final Medical, Part I.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
		Surgical Travelling Prize.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	Library closed.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	
21	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
22	M	Library re-opened.

1912, JULY—*continued.*

23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	*St. James.*
26	F	
27	Sa	
28	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1912, AUGUST.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	
18	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

1912, SEPTEMBER.

1	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	

1912, SEPTEMBER—*continued.*

8	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	
15	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	*St. Matthew.*
22	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	Sa	
29	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and all Angels.*
30	M	

1912, OCTOBER.

1	Tu	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
8	Tu	**Sizarship.**
9	W	
10	Th	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Exs. for Moderatorships begin.** Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes. Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.

1912, OCTOBER—*continued.*

11	F	Civil Law Lectures begin.
12	Sa	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
13	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	**Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II.
15	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
16	W	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
17	Th	
18	F	*St. Luke.* **Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen. Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—German. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
19	Sa	Entrance Prizes: Modern Irish.
20	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
22	Tu	**Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
23	W	Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
24	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
25	F	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters. Classics, Junior Sophisters. German, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
26	Sa	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose.
27	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*

1912, OCTOBER—*continued.*

28	M	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
29	Tu	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French.
30	W	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose. Divinity School Entrance.
31	Th	Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1912, NOVEMBER.

1	F	*All Saints' Day.* **Entrance.** Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters. Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
2	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography
3	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.** Lloyd Exhibition. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
5	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
6	W	Catechetical Lectures begin. Meeting of the Council.
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity. Ember Week.*
11	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	
17	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
19	Tu	
20	†W	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	Th	Annual Officers admitted.
22	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
23	Sa	

1912, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

24	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
28	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
29	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
30	Sa	*St. Andrew.*
		Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1912, DECEMBER.

1	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
2	M	
3	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
8	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Hebrew Lectures end.
13	F	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		Engineering Lectures end.
14	Sa	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
15	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
16	M	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
17	Tu	
18	W	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Th	**Winter Commencements.**
20	F	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Sa	*St. Thomas.*
22	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	*Christmas Day.*
26	Th	*St. Stephen.*
27	F	*St. John.*
28	Sa	*Innocents' Day.*
29	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*
30	M	
31	Tu	

Officers

OF THE

University and College,

July 1, 1911.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Vice-Provost.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Lecturer.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Bursar.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Registrar.*
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Auditor.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
Josiah Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
*John Fraser, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
*Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D., *Honorary Chaplain.*
*George Randolph Webb, M.A.
*Robert William Tate, M.A., *Junior Proctor.*
Harry Thrift, M.A.
Hugh Canning, M.A.
Samuel George Stewart, M.A.

Representatives of the Junior Fellows on the Board.

John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors on the Board.

John Joly, Sc.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Representatives of the University in Parliament.

	Elected.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1912.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
J. Fraser, M.A.
S. G. Stewart, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.
H. Canning, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1911–1912.

Mathematics.

R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
J. Fraser, M.A.
S. G. Stewart, M.A.

Classics.

G. W. Mooney, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.
H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor of Law.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for

the year 1912, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1912.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*): the Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*); the Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professors of Ancient and of Modern History; Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

Modern Literature.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Reid Professor of Law; the Professor of Ancient History.

Fellowship, 1912.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; G. W. Mooney, M.A.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professor of Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Astronomy.

Hebrew.—The Professor of Hebrew; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

Scholarship, 1912.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages and of German; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Offices become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

University Professorship of Botany.	1911, April 16.
Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy.	1911, Oct. 16.
Professorship of Biblical Greek.	1911, Oct. 26.
Professorship of Moral Philosophy.	1911, Nov. 30.
Librarian.	1912. Jan. 29.
Professorship of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.	1912, March 2.
Professorship of Pastoral Theology.	1912, April 17.
Professorship of Agriculture.	1912, May 19.
Professorship of German.	1912, June 21.
Professorship of Political Economy.	1912, Dec. 3.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First Election.		Last Election.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1879. April 19.	William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.	

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. Oct. 22.	Robert Russell, M.A.	

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1910. June 30.	Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.	

Assistant:—Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

[Founded 1724.]

1901. Mar. 23.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	

Assistants:—Harry Thrift, M.A.
Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.
Horace Hewitt Poole, M.A.

First Election. | Last Election.

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.]

1906. Feb. 17. — Edmund Taylor Whittaker, Sc.D.

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. Oct. 20. — Sydney Young, Sc.D. — 1910. Oct. 20.

Assistant: William Cecil Ramsden.
Demonstrator: Hans Krall, B.A.

Professor of Applied Chemistry. (5)

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction; discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. Nov. 19. — Emil Alphonse Werner. — 1909. Nov. 19.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. April 16. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Assistant:—Arnold Kirkpatrick Henry, B.A.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. (7)

[Founded 1844.]

1897. Oct. 16. — John Joly, M.A., Sc.D. — 1904. Oct. 16.

Assistant: Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.
Research Assistant: Arnold Lockhart Fletcher, B.A.I.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. (5)

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. Nov. 29. — Henry William Mackintosh, M.A. — 1910. Feb. 16.

Languages and Literature.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902. Dec. 18. — John Isaac Beare, M.A.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Latin. (7)	
	[Founded 1870.]	
1904. June 4.	Josiah Gilbart Smyly, M.A.	1911 June 4.
	Lecturer in Classical Composition.	
	[Founded 1896.]	
1908. Nov. 7.	Robert William Tate, M.A.	
	Professor of Hebrew. (7)	
	[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]	
1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	1907. Oct. 20.
	Lecturers in Hebrew.	
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	1908. Feb. 5.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov 20.
	*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)	
	[Founded 1856.]	
1905. Mar. 2.	Lucas White King, LL.D.	
	Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)	
	[Founded 1858.]	
1908. Feb. 1.	Mark Collins, B.A. (Lond.); Ph.D. (Leipzig).	
	Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)	
	[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]	
1909. Nov. 15.	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Grenoble).	
	Professor of German. (5)	
	[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]	
1907. June 21.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.	

First Election.		Last Election.

Professor of Irish. (5)

[Founded 1840.]

1896. April 18.	James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A.	1909. July 13.

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 14.	Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 13.	Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1867. July 6.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1867. June 27.	Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30.	Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.	1906. Nov. 30.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Political Economy. (5)

[Founded 1832.]

1882. Mar. 25.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.	1907. Dec. 3.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1904. Nov. 19.	John Henry Wardell, M.A.

Temporary Professor. (1)

1911 July 6	John Reginald Homer Weaver, B.A. (Oxon.).

First Election. | Last Election.

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904. June 4. | William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D. | 1909. June 4.

Lecturer in Modern History.

[Founded 1911.]

1911 June 24 | Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, B.A.

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

1888. Mar. 31. | John Gwynn, D.D.

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908. Oct. 17. | Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants:

*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1888. June 30. | John Henry Bernard, D.D.

Assistants:

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*George Wilkins, B.D.	Nov. 20
*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D.	Nov. 20.

Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)

[Founded 1838.]

1906. Oct. 26. | Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Temporary Deputy:

1908. Dec. 17. | George Wilkins, B.D.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)	
	[Founded 1850.]	
1898. May 7.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	1908. May 7.
	Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)	
	[Founded 1888.]	
1907. April 17.	Charles Benjamin Dowse, M.A.	
	Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)	
	[Founded 1898.]	
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	1908. Feb. 5.
	Wallace Divinity Lecturer.	
	[Founded 1901.]	
1902. Mar. 8.	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	
	**Donnellan Lecturer.*	
	[Founded 1794.]	
1910. Nov. 26.	(*For* 1911–12.) Everard Digges La Touche, Litt.D.	

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886	John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).
1903.	Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.

Law.

Regius Professor of Laws. (7)

[Founded 1668.]

1908. Feb. 29.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

First Election. | Last Election

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

[Founded 1761.]

1909. Oct. 21. — James Sinclair Baxter, LL.B. (Lond.).

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship. In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1909. Oct. 21. — Charles Maturin, LL.B.

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1909. June 26. — Ernest Lawrence Julian, B.A.

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17. — James Little, M.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895. Nov. 16. — Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch. — 1910. Nov. 16.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906. Dec. 1. — Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. June 20. — Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D., — 1910. June 20.

First Election.		Last Election

Chief Demonstrator.

1910 June 26	John Robert Dunn Holtby, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm).	

University Anatomist.

[Founded 1716.]

1895. April 19.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

[Founded 1888.]

1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. June 22.	Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.	

First Assistant:—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.
Second Assistant:—William Geoffrey Harvey, M.B.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1910. James Craig, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1902. William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Assistants:—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).
George Edward Nesbitt, M.D.
Thomas Arthur Wallace, B.A.

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1911. Thomas Henry Wilson.

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[a] Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First Election. | Last Election.

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. June 30. — Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Assistants :—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15. — William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

[Vacant.]

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23. — Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil, Telugu, and Burmese.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Dec. 10. — John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Jan. 27. — Charles Maturin, LL.B.

Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905 — Lucas White King, LL.D.

Lecturers.

Appointed.		
1895	English Literature and Composition,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek, ...	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin, ...	
1902	Mathematics, ...	J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.
1901	Mental and Moral Science, ..	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
1909	Political Economy, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
1910	Political Science, ..	J. R. H. Weaver, B.A. (Oxon.)
1909	Roman Law, ...	Charles Maturin, LL.B.
1901	English Law, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Ancient History, ...	E. H. Alton, M.A.
1909	General Modern History, ..	J. R. H. Weaver, B.A. (Oxon.)
1909	English History, ...	
1900	French, ...	A. J. W. Cerf, Litt.D.
1900	German, ...	
1906	Chemistry, ...	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. C. Ramsden.
1902	Physics, ...	Harry Thrift, M.A.
1900	Botany, ...	H. H. Dixon, Sc D.
1900	Geology, ...	John Joly, Sc.D.
1911	Geography, ...	H. H. Poole, B.A.

Music.

Professor of Music. (5)

First Election.	[Founded 1764.]	Last Election.
1910. April 1.	Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. Doc. (Oxon.).	

Education.

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

1905. May 17.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	1909. May 17.

Agriculture.

Professor of Agriculture. (3)

[Founded 1906.]

1906. May 16.	William Arthur Barnes, B.A.	1909. May 19.

First Election.		Last Election.

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1904. April 23.	Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.	

Librarian. (5)

1887. Jan. 29.	Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D.	1907. Jan. 29.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.
Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.
Third Assistant—William John Butler, M.A.
Fourth Assistant.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks { Joseph Hanna. George Ernest Haines (*Lending Library*).

**Auditor.*

1908. Nov. 20.	George Lambert Cathcart, M.A.	Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17.	Frank Leet, LL.B.	

**Registrar of the Senate.*

1904. April 16.	Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Litt.D.	Nov. 20.

Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

Robert Russell, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.
E. H. Alton, M.A., *Secretary.*

**Registrar of the Law School.*

1892. Nov. 20.	Robert Russell, M.A.	Nov. 20.

**Registrar of the School of Physic.*

1879. March.	Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.	Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.
	**Medical School Committee.*	Nov. 20.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Henry T. Bewley, M.D.

And the Provost (*ex-officio*) and the Representatives of Trinity College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

**Registrar of the Engineering School.*

1901. Mar. 16.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.

**Registrar of the School of Music,*

1899. Nov. 20.	Henry S. Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.

** Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.*

1907. Nov. 20.	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.

**Registrar of the Army School.*

1909. Nov. 20.	George Randolph Webb, M.A.	Nov. 20.

**Registrar of the School of Education.*

1905. Nov. 18.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	Nov. 20.

**Registrar of the School of Agriculture.*

1907. Nov. 20	William Gregory Hodson, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Lady Registrar.

1905. Feb. 4.	Miss Lucy Penelope Gwynn.	

Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908. July 24.	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.	

Curator of the Museum.

1879. Dec. 20.	Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.	1905. Mar. 10.

First Election. Last Election

Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.

1906. Jan. 20. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899. Nov. 11. — Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885. July 7. — Charles Henry Miller, M.A.

Accountant.

1885. Dec. 23. — A. Grahame Bailey.

Honorary Precentor.

1905. Dec. 16. — John P. Mahaffy, D.D.

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894. April 2. — Charles G. Marchant, Mus.B.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.
Thomas F. Marchant.
Melfort D'Alton.
R. Daniel Jones.
John R. Morgan.
Charles Kelly.
T. Harris Watson.
J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893. Nov. 3. — Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885. Oct. 31. — George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.
THE SENIOR LECTURER.
THE REGISTRAR.

And the following to be elected not later than the 20th day of October, 1911:—

(*Retire* 1912.)

TWO MEMBERS elected by the Board.

(*Retire* 1913.)

SIX MEMBERS elected by all the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts.

(*Retire* 1914.)

ONE MEMBER elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law.

TWO MEMBERS elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic.

ONE MEMBER elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering.

(*Retire* 1915.)

FOUR MEMBERS elected by all the Members of the Senate.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council were in previous years held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days fell on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings were held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commenced. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting was held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1911, 1912, these Wednesdays will fall on:—In 1911, Nov. 8, Dec. 13; and in 1912, Feb. 14, March 6, May 8, May 29, Nov. 6, Dec. 11.

Literary, Scientific, and other Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1911–1912.

Auditor—V. Holmes (Sch.).

Treasurer—J. M. Henry (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.

Secretaries.

G. M. Kidd (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., E. S. Lemass.

Librarian—O. Beckett (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

General Committee.

J. G. Acheson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. I. Lentaigne (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
A. C. Davies (Sch.).
K. K. Drury, B.A.
R. E. Russell (Sch.).
R. L. B. Howe.
A. P. I. Samuels (Sen. Mod.), B.A., *Ex-Auditor*.

Library Committee.

T. D. M. Battley.
J. A. C. Kidd.
F. V. Wylie.
M. W. Biggs.

MEDALS.—SESSION 1910–1911.

Oratory—Gold, ... J. M. Henry (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
Silver, ... J. I. Lentaigne (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
History—Gold, ... B. A. Kelly.
Composition—President's Silver, . A. P. I. Samuels (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Society's Silver, ... B. A. Kelly.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1911–1912.

President.—D. H. Cole (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—Charles Wilson (Sch.).
Treasurer.—T. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Registrar.—E. H. F. Campbell.

Council.

R. Creed Meredith (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).
H. W. Lemon (Sch., Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
R. Ll. Phillips Jones (*Ex-Lib.*).
C. B. Armstrong (Sch.), (*Ex-Reg.*).
E. M. Norton (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
A. B. Craig.
T. C. Megan.
H. J. St. J. Clarke.
H. W. M. Burd (Sch.).
A. H. Egan (Sch.).

Associate Seats on Council.

Hans Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A. | J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1909–1910.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, .	C. B. Armstrong (Sch.).
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .	J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Oratory—Gold Medal, ...	C. B. Armstrong (Sch.).
,, Silver Medal, ...	C. B. Price, B.A.
Digges La Touche Silver Medal in History and Literature, ...	F. H. W. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting will be held on the 26th October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening during Term, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1*s.*

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1911–1912.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Very Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D.

Auditor.—R. Creed Meredith (Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—E. H. F. Campbell.
Treasurer.—H. J. Clarke.
Librarian.—V. Kyrke.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members,* { The President. The Vice-Presidents. The Officers of the Society.

The Ex-Auditor, H. G. Studdert Kennedy (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
P. Campling (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
F. Hatch.
R. C. Devenish.
H. F. Foley.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1910–1911.

Oratory—R. Creed Meredith (Mod.), B.A.
Composition—R. M. Wilson (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
President's Prize Essay.—J. Tobias (Sch., Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first or second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1873.)

Session, 1911–1912.

President—C. A. K. Ball, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Record Secretary—F. G. Beatty.

Corresponding Secretary—D. H. Hadden.

Treasurer—W. McCarter.

Librarian—W. Gibson.

Council.

F. C. Purser, M.D.
R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
H. G. Trayer, B.A.
G. H. Culverwell (Mod.), B.A.
H. T. Bates (Mod.), B.A.
T. N. Armstrong (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
F. McCarter (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
W. O. Tobias.
R. H. Lyons.
E. P. Vickery.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum, on deposit of 1*s.*

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1911–1912.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc. D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Hon. Record Secretary.

A. L. Fletcher, B.A.I., 53 Pembroke Road, Dublin.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary.

G. St. G. Higginson, Esq., 42, Clarinda Park, Kingstown.

Hon. Treasurer.

H. R. S. Clotworthy (Sch.), 39, T.C.D.

Hon. Librarian—C. Wilson, 25, T.C.D.

Council.

H. H. Poole (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
T. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. Austin (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
A. C. Davies, (Sch.).
H. Krall (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
T. W. Nelson.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge is made of 2*s.* 6*d.*, can be obtained from the Hon. Record Secretary.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1911–1912.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
William Tatlow, B.A.I.
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

W. E. W. Crealock, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

W. G. P. Tomlinson.

Committee.

W. K. M. Britton.
G. E. Bradstreet.
F. C. Gage.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1911–1912.

Patron.

The Provost.

President.

J. G. Oulton, B.A.

Secretary.

K. Wallace.

Treasurer.

J. W. Stubbs.

Librarian.

W. A. Ryan.

Committee.

W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.
R. A. Williams, LITT.D.
W. Caldwell, M.A.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
C. J. Dunn, B.A.I.
H. L. Conner, B.A.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
T. W. Fitzgerald (Mod.), B.A.
H. M. Dockrell.
H. C. Crawley, B.A.
C. C. Oulton.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the Science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock during Term, and the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

Session Tournaments will take place, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books and Graduates are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* Entrance Fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Further information regarding the Club may be had on application to J. G. Oulton, B.A,, 10, Trinity College, or 19, Upper Mount Street, and from K. Wallace, 10 Trinity College, or Philosophical Society.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(Founded November, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, K.P., M.A. (Oxon.).
The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.
The Right Hon. William Drennan Andrews, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cherry, LL.D.
George R. Price, M.A., K.C.

Committee.—Season 1911–1912.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, *Ex-officio.*
J. E. L. Oulton, (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., *Hon. Secretary.*
R. L. B. Howe, *Hon. Treasurer.*
J. G. Bird, *Hon. Librarian.*
C. F. Leeper, B.A., *Hon. Registrar.*
J. H. Grove White (Mod.), B.A., *Hon. Orchestral Registrar.*
Rev. R. A. Oulton, B.A.
H. P. Mayne, B.A.
A. Blair-White.
O. G. Culverwell.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.
T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Season.—October, 1911, to June, 1912.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during Term time.

Subscription:—Performing Member, . . . £1 1 0 per annum.
Non-Performing Member, . 1 10 0 ,,
Lady Associate, ... 0 15 0 ,,
Orchestral Associate, . . . 0 15 0 ,,
Non-performing Associate, . 0 10 6 ,,

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1911–12.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, S.F.T.C.D.

Officers and Committee.

Auditor.—R. E. Russell (Sch.).
Secretary.—H. W. M. Burd (Sch.).
Treasurer.—F. V. Wylie.
Librarian.—F. G. McGibney (Sch.).

Council.

C. B. Armstrong (Sch., *Ex-Aud.*).
J. Bennett (Ex-Sch., Sen. Mod.), Univ. Stud., M.A.
J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.) B.A.
M. H. Fitzgerald (Sch.).
F. L. Godfrey (Sch.).
R. Boyd.
J. F. Caldwell.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* for Members of Freshman standing, 7*s.* 6*d.* for all other Members.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GAELIC SOCIETY.

President.

E. J. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D.
The Rev. The Professor of Irish.
L. C. Purser, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D., F.T.C.D.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tuam.
R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B.
Rev. F. W. O'Connell, B.D.
Rev. J. O. Hannay, M.A.

Fourth Session.

Reaċtaire.
Riobárd ó hAnnaiḋ.

Sparánuiḋe.
Caṫal Paor.

Scríobaiḋṫe.
Séan mac Duḋgeon.
Séumar Bigger.

An Coimeudaiḋe Leabar.
Riobárd Mac Piarais.

Cómḋáil.
Séumar O'Néill (Scoláire).
Art ó Fearáin.
Brian ó Ceallaiġ.
Enri ó Conċubair.
Liam Burnet (Scoláire).
Diarmuid O'Coṫaiġ. (Sean-Reaċtaire).

Auditor.
Robert Hannay.

Treasurer.
Charles Power.

Secretaries.
J. C. Dudgeon (Sch.).
J. W. Bigger.

Librarian.
R. M. S. Pearsall.

Committee.
J. W. O'Neill (Sch.).
A. C. Farran.
B. A. Kelly.
H. L. Conner.
W. G. E. Burnett (Sch.).
Diarmid Coffey (*Ex-Auditor*).

The object of the Society is to promote the study of the Language, Literature, Art, Archæology, and Economics of Ireland.

Ordinary Membership is open to Students and Graduates under M.A. standing.

Associate Membership is open to Graduates of M.A. standing.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.*

Meetings are held every Tuesday during Lecture term, at which papers are read and discussed.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1911–1912.

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

B. Culverwell. | G. McCormick.

Treasurers.

M. Dougan. | K. Linton.

Librarian.

E. Coates.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members.*
- The Officers of the Society.
- I. Colhoun, B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
- J. Renton (Sch.) (*Ex-Sec.*).

O. Armstrong.
M. Coade.
F. Greeves.
K. Hunt (Sch.).
K. Kyle.
M. McIlrath.
K. Shipsey.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women Undergraduates and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1911–1912.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

The Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.

Choir Master.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Organist.

W. Young.

Assistant-Organist.

Honorary Secretary.

C. G. Shaw, B.A.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for Women Students.

Alice Kathleen Hunt (Sch.).

Honorary Treasurer.

E. D. R. Rennison.

Honorary Librarian.

P. J. Colthurst.

Committee.

C. F. Leeper, B.A.	V. Kyrke.
J. C. Dunham,	F. C. Coulter.
E. H. F. Campbell.	T. F. Campbell.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music amongst Students, and especially amongst Divinity Students, to enable them later to take an active interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Tuesday at 3 p.m., and Wednesday at 11 a.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Tuesdays at 4 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many Members as desire it.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who regularly attend the Services and Practices for three Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Annual Subscription, One Shilling.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Introduction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. The University of Dublin was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—Government.—Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Board, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, it acts conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

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[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dublinlensis," 1875.

The BOARD consists of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Junior Fellows, and two representatives of the Professors.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Board enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,* who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Board, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Board must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Board has power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and

*Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Board The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The Council consists of the following members:—The Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; the Senior Lecturer; the Registrar; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely:—two elected by the Board; six elected by all of the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and of the King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law; two elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering; four members elected by all the members of the Senate.

The Schools in Arts consist of the following Schools, viz.:—The School of Mathematics, the School of Classics, the School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, the School of Mental and Moral Science, the School of Experimental Science, the School of Natural Science, the School of History and Political Science, the School of Modern Languages and Literature, the School of Legal and Political Science, the School of Celtic Languages, and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Board. In the event of the Board refusing its approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of

filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Board, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Board, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Board without the consent of the Council.

§ III. TEACHING.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. DEGREES are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having

first been granted by the Board, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 12.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held at the end of Hilary Term, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors: other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed :—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Dental Science.
5. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
6. Bachelors in Engineering.
7. Bachelors in Obstetric Science.
8. Bachelors in Surgery.
9. Bachelors in Medicine.
10. Bachelors in Law.
11. Masters in Dental Science.
12. Masters in Engineering.
13. Masters in Obstetric Science.
14. Masters in Surgery.
15. Masters in Arts.
16. Bachelors in Divinity.
17. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
18. Doctors in Literature.
19. Doctors in Science.
20. Doctors in Medicine.
21. Doctors in Laws.
22. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

Terms and Exercises required for the several Degrees.

Terms in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, and the Army School, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, "Course in Arts.") He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts,

or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is a work or works submitted by the Candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (*a*) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (*b*) Philosophy; or (*c*) Æsthetics; or (*d*) History; or (*e*) Archæology. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt.D.) The Candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some addition to real knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

Every Candidate must supply full information as to the authorities and materials which he has used.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain the Degree.

If a Candidate has received his training in another University, he must produce detailed evidence as to his studies during his undergraduate course, and must declare, in writing, that his work has not previously been submitted as an exercise for a Degree at any other University.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work

submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either viva voce or in writing.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidate shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Dogmatic Theology,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s*.

The Regius Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

Butler, *The Analogy*.
J. B. Mozley, *Lectures on Miracles*.
Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.
A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson.
Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed* (Articles ii.–v., viii., ix., xii.).
Harold Browne, *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present to the Regius Professor a printed Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see Law School.

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

For the ways in which Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain this Degree, see Law School.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Board.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See Engineering School.)

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A Bachelor in Music must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

The Examination for the Degree will be divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   - (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   - (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   - (*c*) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint not required).
   - (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   - (*e*) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

2. *Further Examination*—

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing

specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for stringed orchestra. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of:—

(*a*) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
(*b*) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
(*c*) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
(*d*) Double counterpoint.
(*e*) Canon in two parts.
(*f*) Fugal construction.
(*g*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
(*h*) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the University of Dublin, on payment of the necessary fees (£10).

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Music. He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising:—

(*a*) An overture.
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra.
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

(*a*) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music, for Non-Graduates, 10
,, ,, for Graduates, . 5
Doctor of Music 20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898):—

A Candidate for Mus. Bac. pays £2 on presenting himself for Preliminary Examination; £3 on sending in his Exercise; and £5 on passing Final Examination.

A Candidate for Mus Doc. pays £5 on sending in his Exercise; and £15 on passing Final Examination.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor of Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Board of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

"No B.A. Degree from any other University will be accepted for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has

passed an Arts Course in his University analogous to that of this College." (Resolution of the Board, June 15, 1908.)

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
——— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	£1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
—— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
,, ,, for Graduates,	5	0	0
—— Doctor,	20	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., and M. Dent. Sc., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by

unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found under the Regulations of the several Schools.

Representation of the University in Parliament.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any

[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the days of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the last day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Supplemental Hilary Term Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid

at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.
2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.)
3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Board (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4*s*. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.30 o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at 8.30 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.45 o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund.*

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund.* All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s.* a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s.* a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10*s.* for the week instead of 11*s.* 8*d.* If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8*s.* 4*d.* instead of 11*s.* 8*d.*

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5*s.* If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4*s.*, and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.* If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5*s.* for the week instead of 6*s.* 8*d.*

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1*s.* a day during Short Commons, an 1*s.* 8*d.* a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D.; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D.; H. H. Dixon, SC.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

On Nov. 28, 1908, Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Midsummer Entrance Examination are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek; French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat, Macmillan); German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *viva voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examinatiou in French and German will be partly *viva voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrances.

Candidates answer in the French or German paper on the first day, and in the following course on the third day:—Geometry and Algebra; Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; and an examination *vivâ voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20, and six of £15, a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland. See under 'Exhibitions.'

3rd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1913.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew.[a]
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.
12. Modern Irish.

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

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[a] Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize, except in the absence of other deserving Candidates.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapter 2, and Part iv., chap. i.
Shakspere, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Gardiner, Student's History of England. Seeley, The Expansion of England. Trevelyan, England under the Stuarts.	130 marks.
Gregory, Structural, Physical, and Comparative Geography, ...	70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.).
Balzac: Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Dían-Ġnollaċ Ġonair Ġeara ar 'Eirinn.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemical Science*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

Note.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, *Zoology*, *Botany*, and *Geology*, which are as follows:—

Zoology—Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.
External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.
Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4. Sizarships.

Sizars are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of July in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; *or* (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; *or* (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace :—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line (Cartesian Coordinates).

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.-xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . .	C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve). Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed Ropes).
German, . .	Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.–xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course:—

(*a*) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.

(*b*) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.

(*c*) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books:—

Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination

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[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County

held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*) He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*, and further papers may also be set. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following:—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables. A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application (*p.* & *v. v.*).
	Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*:
	Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i.
	French, Mérimée, Colomba.
	German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—*continued.*

English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Quentin Durward ; *or*, Selections from Tennyson, Tiresias and other Poems (ed. Rowe and Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and VII., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX. French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus. German, Auerbach, Barfüssele.
English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Marmion ; *or*, De Quincey, English Mail Coach and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis. French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc (Hachette). German, Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts. (Selections : Hölderlin, Eichendorff, Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer, Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel, Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)
English Composition, . .	Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end of chap. 99. French, A. France, Sylvestre Bonnard. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics :—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
	French, Berthon, Selection of Modern French Verse.
	German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life. Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
	Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
	Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics, as before.
	Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
	Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV.
	French, Molière, Le Misanthrope. (Clarendon Press.)
	German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Shakspere, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's "Mechanics and Hydrostatics" (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are :—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see "Senior Exhibitions").

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(*a*) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(*b*) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See "Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students."

(*c*) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

(*d*) Agricultural students are allowed certain privileges. See "Professional Privileges of Agricultural Students."

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following five—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

23. *Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the five languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which

last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

To obtain credit for any Term Examinations in Law a minimum of 30 per cent is required, and for the General Examinations a minimum of 35 per cent. is required.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain Lectures and Drills. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

(*e*) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses :—

Logic, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year.
Mathematical Physics,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics[a]:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons. Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
English Composition, .	L. Stephen : Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot : English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses :—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek, ...	Thucydides, Bk. vii.
Latin, ...	Tacitus, Agricola.
French, ...	Daudet, Contes Choisis.
German, ...	Weitbrecht, Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Göschen, 161), p. 51 to end.
Irish, ...	Diarmuid ⁊ Gráinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).
3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).
4. History—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.
5. Education—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.
   Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays ; Selections from Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon.
   Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

[a] See note a, page 48.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic, ...	As before.
Mathematical Physics, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
Astronomy, ...	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
English Composition, . .	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs i., ii, iii., and Philippic i.
Latin, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
French, ...	George Sand, Jeanne (in Oxford Higher French Series).
German, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, i. & ii.
Irish, ...	Eadtra Tomnodtáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).

5. Education—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
Painter, Selections from Roman and Pre-Reformation Writers.
Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Psychology, ...	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters xiv.–xvii. (inclusive).
Mathematical Physics, . .	As before.
Astronomy, ...	As before.
English Composition, . .	Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.
LATIN, ...	Horace, Satires.
FRENCH, ...	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
GERMAN, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.
IRISH, ...	P. O'Leary, Séadna.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.-xvii.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows :—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, iquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).

Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids:* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids; air thermometer method* for gases).

Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).

Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).

Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).

Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).

Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).

Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).

Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).

Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).

Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.

Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment.)

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).

Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).

Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).

Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).

Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).

Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).

Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).

Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).

Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).

Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).

Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).

Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).

Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).

Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).

Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).

Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).
Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).
Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light:

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

Michaelmas Examination.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY,(2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY,(2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.

Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION:—

ZOOLOGY,(1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY,(2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141, 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical and Dental Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law*, *Engineering*, *Indian Civil Service*, and *Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), § 24, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

For the conditions under which *Army Students* are given similar privileges see Army School.

The Arts Course of *Medical* and *Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to

[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 32.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, the Army School, or the School of Agriculture, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical and Dental Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

Senior Sophisters may be allowed to keep a Term by attendance, to the satisfaction of the Lecturers, at the Lectures in any two Moderatorship Courses, to be approved by the Senior Lecturer, subject to an appeal to the Board.

Senior Sophister Year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—	
ASTRONOMY, ...	As read in Junior Sophister year.
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before. Butler's Sermons, I., II., and III., with Preface, and Dissertation on Virtue. Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and chapter IV.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography. Crabbe: The Borough.
Optional Courses:—	
1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II. *Latin*—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III. *French*—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées. *German*—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini. *Irish*—Oide Cloinne Tuireann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, ...	Ilbert's Parliament; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.
Painter, Selections, from Luther to Comenius, inclusive.
Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and in Part II. Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4.
Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Butler, as before.
Sidgwick, as before and chapter II.
Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. and II. (English translation).
Plato's Republic, Book IV. (English translation).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five), *Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
Latin—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV.
French—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière.
German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
Irish—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, . . . J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive); J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
6. EDUCATION, . . Monroe, History, Chaps. ix., x., and xi. to p. 622.
Painter, Selections, Fénelon, Rollin, Rousseau.
Locke's Thoughts on Education.
Kant on Education.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Aristotle, Plato, Butler, and Sidgwick, as before.
MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books I. and II.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Shakspere: Julius Caesar. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Courses:—

1. Mathematical Physics,	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following five),	*Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii. *Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series). *German*—Faust, Erster Teil. *Irish*—Oiɔe Cloinne Uirnig and Oiɔe Cloinne Lir (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).
3. Experimental Science, .	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science, . . .	As in Course given below.
5. Political and Economic Science, ...	The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations, together with S. Low's Governance of England.
6. Education, ...	Monroe, History, p. 622 to end. Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii., and ix. Bagley, Chaps. i.–xv. Newman, as before. Spencer, as before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition:—

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat:

Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and dry bulb,* hygrometers).
Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin*).
Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition :— . . . .

Electricity :

Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant electrometer and standard capacity).

Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).

Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).

Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).

Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).

Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).

Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).

Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids

(Degree Examination.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, (1)	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
Botany, (2)	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
Botany, (2)	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
Geology, (3)	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

Degree Examination.

Zoology, (1)	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
Botany, (2)	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Scott: Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
Geology, (3)	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 40.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates

[a] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[a]

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) Modern History and Political Science.
(*g*) English Literature.
(*h*) French.
(*i*) German.
(*j*) Legal and Political Science.
(*k*) Old and Middle Irish.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

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[a] Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

All Candidates for Moderatorship are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer of their intention to compete, stating the Courses in which they desire to present themselves, and the Special Subjects (if any) which they are taking. This notice must be given on or before June 15th of the year in which they intend to compete.

The dates of each Moderatorship Examination are not published in the Calendar. The Senior Lecturer, after receiving the information required on *or before* June 15th, arranges the dates and periods of each Moderatorship Examination, and publishes them before the end of Trinity Term. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, Dec. 7, 1910.)

In arranging the time table for Moderatorship Examinations, care is taken to afford equal opportunities to candidates for Studentships.

It is the duty of the Courts of Examiners for the several Moderatorships to secure that in the case of alternative papers an approximately uniform standard shall be maintained. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, March 8, 1911.)

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations,

to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Term and Hilary Exam.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The three other Gospels.*
Hilary Term and Trinity Exam.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's Horæ Paulinæ* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
Trinity Term and Mich. Exam.	A. W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167 (Church of Ireland). *The same, including* pp. 157–167, *with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.* Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Mich. Term and Hilary Exam.	Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland). Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church). *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.*
Hilary Term and Trinity Exam.	The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings. *The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church).
Trinity Term and Mich. Exam.	Paley's Evidences, Introduction, and Part I., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland). *Butler's Analogy, Part* II., *chapters* v. *and* vii. (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., .	St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version. Alexander's Leading Ideas of the Gospels.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version. Westcott's Bible in the Church.
MICHAELMAS EXAM,	First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three Centuries.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, in Latin.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Perry, The Reformation in England. Jewel's Apology, in Latin.
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions. A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

Senior Sophisters (Presbyterian Church).

Hilary Examination—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

Trinity Examination—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

Michaelmas Examination—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Admission of Women to Degrees.

1. Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

2. Royal Letters Patent received January 16th, 1904 :—

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

> "That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law."

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students: —

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

4. Regulations which Women Students are expected to observe.

(*Formulated in Hilary Term*, 1905; *Amended in Trinity Term*, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.
2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.
3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.
4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.
5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.
6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.
7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

5. TRINITY HALL.

Residence for Women Students.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds have lately been purchased by Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of her brother, Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

Recognition of other Universities.

1. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

STUDENTS in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910, March 8, and May 10, 1911.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board or Council may be allowed, by special permission of the Board, credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds. Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales, and the National University of Ireland.

3. Terms of Admission of Royal University Students and Graduates, as adopted by the Board and Council.

(November 27, 1909.)

1. Students who have Matriculated in the Royal University, Ireland, on payment of the Entrance Fee, will be placed, without Examination, on the College books as rising Junior Freshmen.

2. Students who have passed the First Arts, Royal University, Ireland, will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, they being liable for the November half-yearly Fee, and future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the First Arts not earlier than 1906; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

3. Students who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, may have their names placed on the books as rising Junior Sophisters on payment of the November half-yearly Fee, they being liable for future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the Second Arts not earlier than 1907; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

4. Graduates of the Royal University, Ireland, who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, not earlier than 1906, will be placed in the same position as those provided for in No. 3.

4. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows:—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Enamination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4 The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

(*a*) To those who are already on the College books.

(*b*) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

5. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

6. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,[a] will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

(1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).

(2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

[a] The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904, was modified by the Board and Council on Dec. 7th, 1911, so that it is now as follows:—

I. That three Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for three years. The tenure of the Exhibitions while in Trinity College shall be subject to satisfactory progress in the Courses taken up by the Exhibitioner.

II. That the selection of Exhibitioners be made in South Africa and no longer in Trinity College, and by Nomination with or without Examination.

III. That the six University Colleges in South Africa be divided into two Groups, of three each, and in the following order:—

A.	**B.**
a_1. South African College, Cape-town.	b_1. Victoria College, Stellen-bosch.
a_2. Rhodes College, Grahams-town.	b_2. Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
a_3. Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.	b_3. Transvaal University College.

IV. That each Group shall nominate, in alternate years [(A) nominating in 1912, or sooner should special circumstances arise], three Exhibitioners, one from each College in the Group. These Nominations shall be made by the Professorial Staff, subject to confirmation by the Councils of the Colleges.

V. That if any College shall fail to nominate an Exhibitioner, the nomination shall pass to another College in the same Group, in the order of rotation.

VI. That in the selection of Exhibitioners, those should be chosen who, in the opinion of the Nominators, are best fitted, physically as well as intellectually, to derive benefit from Arts or Medical and other Studies in Trinity College.

VII. A Candidate for an Exhibition in Trinity College shall not be disqualified therefor, by reason of his holding any Exhibition or Scholarship in South Africa.

VIII. That the standing to be taken in Trinity College by each Exhibitioner shall be that described in I., II., III., above, as applicable to all Students from South Africa.

IX. That the scheme shall be in force for six years, but may be extended, or modified, or brought to an end, on notice being given in the fourth year.

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years ; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz. :—

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

Junior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).
- Trigonometry: to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.
- Geometry: Deductions from Euclid. Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres — Perspective — Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles. Casey's Sequel: to end of Section VII., Book VI.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Algebra: Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series — Partial Fractions — Continued Fractions — Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations: Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.
- Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions — Trigonometric Series.
- Geometry: Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., III., and v.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. xxi.
- Solution of Cubic — Biquadratic — Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 96 to end, XI. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. i., ii., iii.
- Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.
- Spherical Trigonometry: The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

Senior Freshmen.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geometry.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. iv., v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i., ii., iii., and iv.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and xiii.
- Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).

  Note—*Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of questions will be accepted unless the Candidates are restricted by the Examiner to one method or the other.*
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii., and iv.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v. and vi.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.

- Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv., viii., ix., and xiv.
- Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi., viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi., to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
- Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

Junior Sophisters.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.

- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 1–57, 58–80, 81–121 (all inclusive).
- Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi. end of Article 168 and xii.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps. viii. and ix.
- Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. ii. Articles 13–22, inclusive, and v. Articles 108, 109, 110.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52.
- Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219 inclusive.
- Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v., inclusive.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi. to Article 268, inclusive.
- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Godfray's Astronomy.
- Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive.
- (The candidates are also recommended to read the Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear Transformation.)
- Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. iv. Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclusive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive, and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.

- Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship.
- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279.
- Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205, inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.

- Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310, inclusive.
- Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.
- Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts. 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366, 375, 376, all inclusive.
- Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

§ II.—Classics.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

	JUNIOR FRESHMEN.
Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Euripides:—*Medea*, *Bacchae*; Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes*, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Homer:—*Odyssey*, *Books* VI. IX. XXI. XXII.; Odyssey, Books X.–XVII., inclusive. Virgil, *Æneid*, *Books* I., II., III., V.; Æneid, Books IV., VI., VII.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Herodotus:—*Books* I. VIII.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXI. XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.
	SENIOR FRESHMEN.
Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Plato:—*Apologia Socratis*, *Gorgias*; Phaedo. Cicero:—*Pro Milone*, *Philippic* II; *Cicero in his Letters* I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters, XXXIV.-LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Sophocles:—*Ajax*, *Antigone*; Philoctetes. Plautus:—*Trinummus*, *Miles*; Amphitruo. Terence:—*Phormio*.

Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Homer:—*Iliad*, *Books* XXI.–XXIV., inclusive Iliad, Books XIII.–XX., inclusive. Virgil:—*Aeneid*, *Books* IV. VI. VIII. IX.; Aeneid, Books VII. X. XI. XII. Ovid:—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Thucydides:—*Books* I. VII.; Books III. IV. Tacitus: — *Agricola*; *Histories*, *Books* I. II. Histories, Books III. IV.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Demosthenes: — *Olynthiacs*, *Philippic* I., *De Corona*. Aeschines:—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal:—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. Persius:—Satires I. II. III. V. VI.
Trinity Lect. and Mich. Exam.	Aeschylus: — *Prometheus Vinctus*; *Agamemnon*, Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius:—*Books* I. II.; Books III. V. VI. Horace:—*Satires*.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Mich. Lect. and Hilary Exam.	Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics*, *Books* II. VI.; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V. Cicero: — *De Officiis*; De Finibus, Books I. II. III.; Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
Hilary Lect. and Trinity Exam.	Plato:—*De Republica*, *Books* I. II. III.; De Republica, Books IV. V. Virgil:—*Eclogues* and *Georgics*. Horace:—*Epistles*, *including the Art of Poetry*.

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Greek,	Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman,	Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, chapters 40 and 41.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

Trinity Examination.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

Michaelmas Examination.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—Mental and Moral Philosophy.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Formal Logic.

Terms, Propositions, Immediate Inference, Syllogism, Definition, Division, Fallacies, General Problems, the function and value of Formal Logic, the use of Diagrams.

Course of reading recommended:—

Keynes' *Formal Logic* (fourth edition), omitting sects. 130, 131, 135–172, 327–329, and Appendix C.
Monck's *Logic*.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Inductive Logic.

Course of reading recommended:—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, chaps. XVII. to XXVI., inclusive.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended:—

Höffding's *Psychology*.

Sophister Course.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended:—

Descartes' *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Pts. I. and II.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Empiricism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. II. and IV.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge.*
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason.*

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Plato.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic* and *Parmenides.*

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Aristotle.

Course of reading recommended :—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics.*
Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.*

TRINITY LECTURES.

Course to be arranged by the Lecturer in connexion with the Moderatorship Examination.

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§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physic.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (Elementary).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume; change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

Note.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

Trinity Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

Trinity Term.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

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§ V.—Natural Science.

junior and senior freshman years.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

junior freshmen.

Zoology, . .	Entrance Prize Course. Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and V. Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra. External Structure of Earthworm, Mya, or Anodonta, Spider, and Snail. Life-history of Zoophyte.
Botany, . .	The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
Geology . .	Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. xiii.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . As before.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird, and Mammal.

BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physiography and Watts' Geology for Beginners may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before. A practical acquaintance with the common minerals and rocks, described in Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be expected of the Candidate. (Access to specimens can be obtained by application to the Professor.)

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.
BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)
GEOLOGY, ... As before; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.
BOTANY, ... As before.
GEOLOGY, ... Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.
BOTANY, ... As before.
GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III.; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

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§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 449–1485.
European History, 476–1494.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 449–1066. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *England before the Norman Conquest.*
Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 1–5.]

B. European History, 476–918. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *The Dark Ages.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 1–6.
Davis, . *Charlemagne.*]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1066–1272. (*One paper*):

[Davis, . *England under the Normans and Angevins.*
Richey, . *Short History of the Irish People*, chaps. 6–8.]

B. European History, 918–1273. (*One paper*):

[Tout, . *The Empire and the Papacy.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 6–13.
Fisher, . *The Medieval Empire*, chaps. 1, 3, 7, 10.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1272–1485. (*Two papers*):

[Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. III and IV.
Trevelyan, . *England in the Age of Wycliffe.*
Gardiner, . Introduction to *The Paston Letters.*
Bagwell, . *Ireland under the Tudors*, chaps. 5–7.
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (*ed.* Dunlop), chap. 2.]

B. European History, 1273–1494. (*Two papers*):

[Lodge, . *The Close of the Middle Ages.*
Lavisse et Rambaud, . } *Histoire Générale*, vol. III, chaps. 1–6.
Armstrong, . *Lorenzo de' Medici.*]

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

PERIOD, 476–1598.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Period, 476–800.

Green's "The Making of England."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 1–189.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 1–22, inclusive.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Chaps. 40, 41, 49.
Robinson's "Readings in European History" (Ginn & Co.), pp. 1–150.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Period, 800–1327.

Freeman's "William the Conqueror."
Stubbs' "The Early Plantagenets."
Tout's "Edward I."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 189–308.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 23 to end.
Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," pp. 151–465.
Barnard's "Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Period, 1327–1598.

Gairdner's "Henry VII."
Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey" and "Age of Elizabeth."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 308 to end.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" (the portions which deal with the period).
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp 1–193.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

[The following course for Senior Freshmen will not come into operation until 1913]:—

Period { English and Irish History, 1485–1801.
European History, 1494–1814.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1485–1601. (*One paper*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vol. v.
Pollard, . *Henry VIII.*
Creighton, . *Queen Elizabeth.*
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (*ed.* Dunlop), chaps. 3, 4.

B. European History, 1494–1598. (*One paper*):

Johnson, . *Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. I, chap. 19.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1601–1714. (*One paper*):

Trevelyan, . *England under the Stuarts.*
Firth, . *Oliver Cromwell.*
Gardiner, . *Cromwell's Place in History.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.* chap. 1.

The Cambridge Modern History, vols. IV, chap. 18; V, chap. 10.

B. European History, 1598–1715. (*One paper*):

Wakeman, . *The Ascendancy of France.*
Acton, . *Lectures on Modern History*, chaps. 9–15.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1714–1801. (*Two papers*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. IX and X.
Morley, . *Walpole.*
Morley, . *Burke.*
Rosebery, . *Pitt.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, chaps. 2–5, 7, 8, 12, 13.

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VI, chap. 14.

B. European History, 1715–1814. (*Two Papers*):

Hassall, . *The Balance of Power.*
Morse Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe.*
Johnston, . *History of the French Revolution.*
Rose, . *Napoleonic Studies.*

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1307. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
M'Kechnie, . *Magna Carta.* Historical Introduction.
Stubbs, . *The Constitutional History of England*, chaps. 15 and 19.
Petit-Dutaillis, . *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The First Three Crusades. (*One paper*):
[Stevenson, . *The Crusaders in the East.*
Sybel, . *History and Literature of the Crusades.*
Stubbs, . Preface to *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* (Rolls Series).
Archer, . *The Crusade of Richard I.*
Oman, . *The Art of War in the Middle Ages.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History to 1600.
[Meredith, . *Economic History of England.* Introduction, Books I and II.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1625. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Dicey, . *The Privy Council.*
Prothero, . Introduction to *Select Statutes, etc., 1558–1625.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The Thirty Years' War. (*One paper*):
[Gindely, . *History of the Thirty Years' War.*
Gardiner, . *The Thirty Years' War.*
Fletcher, . *Gustavus Adolphus.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1600–1760.
[Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book III.
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, from 1625. (*One paper*):
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Gardiner, . Introduction to *Constitutional Documents, 1625 1660.*
Dicey, . *The Law of the Constitution.*
Low, . *The Governance of England.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History, 1814–1878. (*One paper*):
[Seignobos, . *Political History of Contemporary Europe.*
Bolton King, . *A History of Italian Unity.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1760–1900.
[Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book IV.
Toynbee, . *Industrial Revolution.*]

§ VII.—Modern Literature.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts i., ii.; and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part i. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
Sheridan, School for Scandal.
Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
Crabbe, The Borough, Letters 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Michaelmas Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Hamlet, The Tempest.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Allingham, Ballad Book.
Hales, Longer English Poems.
Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 27–164).
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale. Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i.; Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Spenser, "A View of the Present State of Ireland."

Trinity Examination.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
Addison, The "Sir Roger de Coverley" Papers in the *Spectator* (ed. T. Arnold, Clarendon Press Series).
Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Epistle to Arbuthnot, Epistle to Augustus, Epilogue to the Satires (Two Dialogues), Moral Essays.
Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Michaelmas Examination.

Burns, Selections in Athenæum Press Series, ed. Dow.
Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti.
Tennyson, Maud.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary peiod studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.

3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Corneille: Nicomède. (P. de Julleville—Hachette.)
Racine: Andromaque. (Lanson—Hachette.)
Boileau, Poésies et Extraits des œuvres en prose (Brunetière—Hachette).
Balzac, Le Colonel Chabert (Clarendon Press).

Trinity Examination.

Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette). Les Fâcheux (Fritsche—Weidemann, Berlin).
Parigot: Théâtre Choisi des auteurs comiques du XVII^e^ et XVIII^e^ Siècles (Delagrave), pp. 45–128, 168–236.
Klincksieck: Chrestomathie der französischen Literatur des 17ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig) [prose, excluding drama].

Michaelmas Examination.

Parigot (*ut supra*): pp. 253–505.
Klincksieck: Anthologie der französischen Literatur des 18ten Jahrhunderts (Renger, Leipzig).
[Lesage, Montesquieu, prose of Marivaux, prose of Voltaire, Diderot (except Père de Famille), J. J. Rousseau, Bernardin de St. Pierre.]
Sainte-Beuve: Pages Choisies (Colin).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chateaubriand: Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).
V. Hugo: Préface de Cromwell (Souriau—Société française d'imprimerie et de librairie).
V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press).
G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1–425).

Trinity Examination.

Stendhal: Mémoires d'un Touriste (Calmann-Lévy). Vol. i., pp. 5–18, 259–297. Vol. ii., pp. 117–177.
Balzac: Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).
V. Hugo: En Voyage (Le Rhin) [Ollendorff].
G. Paris (*ut supra*): lines 426–815.

Michaelmas Examination.

Vigny: Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.
Musset: Œuvres Choisies (Morillot—Delagrave), pp. 55–125.
Gautier: Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).
Renan: Souvenirs de Jeunesse.
G. Paris et Langlois: Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3–11, 95–129, 239–251, 268–276.
Moréas: Les Stances.

GERMAN.

HONOR COURSE IN GERMAN.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

In the second and third divisions certain books are prescribed for examination purposes, as follows :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (Einleitung, 1. Teil, and 2. Teil, I. to p. 63.)
Detlev von Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (2. Teil).
Auerbach, Barfüssele.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chap. xiii. to end.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.
Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Erster Abschnitt.
Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., Chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).
Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Zweiter Abschnitt.
Bürger, Gedichte. (Lenore, Raubgraf, Weiber von Weinsberg, Lied vom braven Mann, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Zechlied.)

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.
Feist, Die Deutsche Sprache.
Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. Candidates are permitted to take any two of the three languages—English, French, and German. The numbers of marks assigned to the two languages selected by a Candidate, are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.).
Milton, Areopagitica.
Samuel Johnson, Life of Milton.
M. Pattison, Milton.

FRENCH, . Ronsard: Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press).
Du Bellay: Selection published by Michaud, 168, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.
Montaigne: Extraits (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part iii.

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Wright, Middle High German Primer.
Luther, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 7).
Hans Sachs, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 24).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen I.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.
Schelling, Seventeenth Century Lyrics (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, Life of Cowley.
Bacon, Essays.
Izaak Walton, Lives of Donne, Wotton, and Herbert.

FRENCH, . Théophile de Viau: Les plus belles pages (Mercure de France), pp. 21–46, 72–99, 109–154.
Rotrou: Saint-Genest (Crane—Ginn).
Corneille: Polyeucte (P. de Julleville—Hachette).
Racine: Phèdre (Lanson—Hachette).
Molière: Le Misanthrope (Bibl. Roman.—Chatto & Windus).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Sahr, Das deutsche Volkslied (Sammlung Göschen 25).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen II.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Shakspere, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V.
Coleridge, Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183–394 (Bell & Son).
Dowden, Shakspere, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).

FRENCH, . Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
Beaumarchais: The Trilogy of Figaro.
A. Chénier: Poésies Choisies (Derocquigny—Clarendon Press).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVIII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii. and iii.
Walther von der Vogelweide (Sammlung Göschen 23).
Simplicius Simplicissimus (Sammlung Göschen 138).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen III.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.
The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.
[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1–10; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

ROMAN LAW.

History of Roman Law: the Law of Persons.
[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction); Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Maitland, The Constitutional History of England.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Scope and Method of Economics; Theory of Production and Exchange.
[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Sources and History of International Law, the Relations of States in Peace.
[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II.; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1–12 Sohm, Institutes.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.
[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II.; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Disputes: Belligerency: Neutrality.
[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV.; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]

(*b*) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]

(*c*) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.
The theory of taxation and public debts.
[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. V.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. V.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.
[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11–18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property, as in Junior Sophister Michaelmas Examination, together with the work of the ordinary Law Lectures in Michaelmas Term. Equity: The origin and development of the Court of Chancery; the general principles of Equity; the Law of Trusts.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; 1883, H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property; the work of the ordinary Lectures of Hilary Term. Equity: the doctrines of Election, Conversion, Satisfaction, and Performance; Equitable relief on grounds of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake; Equitable Remedies.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Easements.

Political and Economic Science.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.
[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§IX. Celtic Languages.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.
Scéla na Esergi.
Dá Brón Flatha Nime.
Strachan, "Tales from the *Táin*."

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Imram Máiledúin.
Aislinge meic Conglinne.
Táin Bó Fráich.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Tochmarc Étáine.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.
Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(*b*) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(*c*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, Vol. I.

(*d*) Welsh: Peredur ab Efrawc.

Moderatorships.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

Pure Mathematics:— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections i. and ii.
Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.–xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119–119a, 123–125, all inclusive.
Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

Applied Mathematics: Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omitting Articles 270, 279, 305–310, inclusive.
Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
Lamb's Hydrodynamics, chaps. i.; ii.; iii.; iv., articles 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68; v. articles 92, 93, 94, 95; vii. articles 145–153 (incl.) and 164.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS: Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42; 2–14, Article 55; 9, 10, Article 131; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i.; and Article 69.

Candidates are also liable for examination in matters treated of in the Moderatorship Lectures of the University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1912.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes; and Bacchylides.
Aristophanes, Frogs.
Thucydides, Book III.
Aristotle, περὶ ποιητικῆς.

LATIN, . . Lucretius, Books III. and V.
Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
Quintilian, Institutio, Book X.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. The subjects for the paper of Essays will be chosen from the prescribed course in History, Literature, and Archæology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

Holm, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
Mahaffy, . .	History of Greek Literature.
Mommsen, . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12–14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, ...	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
Tyrrell, . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages, ...	80
Four Compositions, ...	60
Special Course (*vivâ voce*), ...	60
Essays, ...	25
Philology, ...	25
History and Literature, ...	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 16th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined

(*a*) on his general knowledge of the chief problems and theories of Speculative and Practical Philosophy (20 marks);

(*b*) on his knowledge of the general history of Philosophy (20 marks).

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination (both paper and oral) any *three* of the following Courses (20 marks each), and shall give notice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy of his choice before the 20th of June preceding his examination. No Student who has failed to give such notice will be allowed to compete without special permission from the Professor.

(1) GREEK PRE-SOCRATIC AND PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY

Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*: the part dealing with the Pre-Socratic philosophy.
Plato's *Republic* and *Sophist*.

(2) THE ARISTOTELIAN AND LATER GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

Course of reading recommended:—

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, and *De Anima*.
Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.
Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*: the part dealing with post-Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) MODERN PRE-KANTIAN INTELLECTUALISM.

Course of reading recommended:—

Descartes' *Discourse on Method* and *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
Spinoza's *Ethics*.

(4) ENGLISH PRE-KANTIAN EMPIRICISM.

Course of reading recommended:—

Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.
Hobbes' *Leviathan*, Pt. I.

(5) THE PHILOSOPHY OF KANT.

Course of reading recommended:—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
Kant's Ethical Works (Abbott's translation, pp. 1–84, and pp. 202–246).
Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*, Pt. I.

(6) THE POST-KANTIAN IDEALISM.

Course of reading recommended:—

Hegel's *Logic* (Pt. I. of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).
Hegel's *History of Philosophy*.

(7) The Philosophy of Positivism and Evolution.

Course of reading recommended :—

Lévy-Bruhl's *Philosophy of Auguste Comte* (translated by Harrison), Bks. I. and IV. and Conclusion.
Mill's *Utilitarianism*.
Spencer's *First Principles* (omitting Chaps. IV.–X. and XIX.–XXIII. of Pt. II.).
Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.
James' *Pragmatism*.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) *Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) *Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed which, until further notice, will be Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

General Courses.

Geology,	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Zoology,	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Botany,	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

Special Courses for 1912.

Geology,	The Palæontology of the Older Pæozoic Rock.
Zoology,	Echinodermata.
Botany,	Photosynthesis and the Anatomy of the Organs of Carbon-assimilation.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

Physical.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light: the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

Organic.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

Practical.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry,	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry,	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry,	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, with Appendix. H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.)

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine.
Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves.
Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.
Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Subjects.

(1) *General Pathology :—*
Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry :—*
Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology :—*
Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz.:—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.
The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.
The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.
Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

Notice of Candidature, with subjects chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaeteia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or **B.** Modern History, special period:—

The French Revolution: its history, causes, and antecedents.

The following books are specially prescribed:

Morse Stephens, . *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in vol. II Barère iv–xi incl. and Baudin).
Arthur Young, . *Travels in France* (ed. Betham Edwards).

The following books are recommended, but not as compulsory subjects of study:

Morse Stephens, . *The French Revolution.*
Aulard. . *The French Revolution* (ed. Miall).
Lavisse, . *Histoire de France*, vol. IX.
Morse Stephens, . *Revolutionary Europe.*

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VIII.

Taine, . *L'Ancien Régime.*
De Tocqueville, . *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution Française.*
Burke, . *Reflections on the French Revolution.*
Acton, . *Lectures on the French Revolution.*
Mahan, . *Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution*, vol. I.
Morley, . *Rousseau.*
Morley, . *Voltaire.*

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise 'Αθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** English Constitutional History, to 1832.

[Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English Constitutional History, in the Junior Sophister year.]

A knowledge of the text of the following documents will be required:

The Charter of Liberties of Henry I.
The Constitutions of Clarendon.
Magna Carta.
Confirmatio Cartarum.
The Petition of Right.
The Instrument of Government.
The Habeas Corpus Amendment Act.
The Bill of Rights.
The Act of Settlement.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).
Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—
The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.
The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Meredith, . *Economic History of England.*
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*
Seebohm, . *English Village Community.*
Webb, . *History of Trade Unionism.*
Johnson, . *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner.*
Ashley, . *English Economic History.*
Rand, . *Selections illustrating Economic History.* Chaps. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 22.

VI.—Essays. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History for III. Constitutional History and V. Economic History.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must qualify in English Composition; but they may present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete; and these will be specified in the published lists, and on Medals and Certificates obtained by the Candidates.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
Shakspere, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV., Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe, Edward II.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth, The Prelude.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
Keats, Odes, Lamia.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.
Browning, Men and Women (as in Buxton Forman's edition).
Carlyle, Past and Present.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. (*a*) A general knowledge of the history of French Literature, 1500–1789.
   (*b*) A general knowledge of the history of the French language and the grammar of modern French, including Phonetics, and the outlines of the historical development of French Prosody.
3. Questions on and translations from prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (*a*) A general knowledge of French Medieval Literature, Philology, and Prosody.
   (*b*) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (*a*) A general knowledge of the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789 to the present day).
   (*b*) Questions on the prescribed texts (1789–1910) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 2 (compulsory).

(*a*) Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Parts ii. to v. inclusive.
(*b*) Bourciez, Eléments de Linguistique Romane (Klincksieck, Paris). [A general knowledge of pp. 25–399, 618–670, omitting references to Provençal.]

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

Rabelais: Extracts in Blackie's Little French Classics.
Tristan l'Hermite: Les plus belles pages (Mercure de France), pp. 21–176.
Corneille: Œdipe.
Racine: Athalie.
Molière: Le Malade Imaginaire.
Voltaire: Choix de Lettres (Brunel—Hachette).
Fonsny et Van Dooren, Poètes Français (*ut infra*). [pp. 39–192.]
Voltaire, Mahomet.

GROUP 4 (optional).

(*a*) Lanson (*ut supra*): Parts i. and ii.
Bourciez (*ut supra*), pp. 25–399, 618–670. [A detailed knowledge will be required.]
Nyrop: Grammaire historique de la langue française (Gyldendal—Copenhagen), vols. i. and ii.
(*b*) Bartsch et Horning: Chrestomathie de l'Ancien français (9th edition.) (Nos. 2–7, 9, 10, 22, 24–26, 28, 31, 32, 34–36, 39, 41–47, 50, 51, 53, 54, 60–67, 72, 75, 78, 83, 85–87, 89–93.]
Koschwitz: Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem (Reisland—Leipzig).
Rambeau: Le Jeu de la Feuillée.
Suchier-Counson: Aucassin et Nicolette.

GROUP 5 (optional).

(*a*) Lanson (*ut supra*): Part vi.
Le Goffic: La Littérature française au XIX^e^ Siècle (Larousse).

(*b*) Fonsny et Van Dooren: Prosateurs français (Hermann—Verviers, Belgium). [Extracts from Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Hugo, Sand, Gautier, Flaubert, Goncourt, Taine, Zola, France, Huysmans, Maupassant, Rosny, Adam, Maeterlinck, Brunetière.]
Fonsny et Van Dooren: Poètes français (Hermann). [Extracts from Lamartine, Hugo, Musset, Gautier, Vigny, Gérard de Nerval, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, Sully-Prudhomme, Coppée, Heredia, Richepin, Laforgue, Kahn, Moréas, Mikhaël, Vielé-Griffin, Merrill, Regnier, Fort, Le Cardonnel, Verhaeren, Jammes.]
Nyrop: Poésie française (Schubote—Copenhagen).
Balzac: Père Goriot (Sanderson—Heath), Le Curé de Tours, Le Cabinet des Antiques (Bibl.-Roman—Chatto & Windus).
Renan: Essais de Critique et de Morale.
Barrès: Colette Baudoche.
Lemonnier: Anthologie (Dechenne—Brussels).
V. Hugo: Les Burgraves.
Augier: Maître Guérin.
Becque: Les Corbeaux.
Stuart Merrill: Une Voix dans la Foule (pp. 9–14, 31–39, 64–66, 75–108, 167–9, 185–206).
Pelissier: Anthologie du Théâtre français contemporain (Delagrave). [Extracts from Dumas fils, Sardou, Maeterlinck, Curel, Hervieu, Donnay, Brieux.]

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows:—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (*a*) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
   (*b*) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
2. (*a*) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
   (*b*) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
   (*c*) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik (Einleitung, 2. und 3. Abschnitt).
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, 2nd edition.

GROUP II., . Hartmann von Aue, Der arme Heinrich.
Goethe, Faust, Erster Teil.
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit. Vol. i., Chaps. 4, 7, 10, 11.

GROUP III., . Lessing, Laokoon. Goethe, Aus meinem Leben. Books vii.–xi. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Grillparzer, König Ottokar.

GROUP IV., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Grammatik.
Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Primer.
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Paul, Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. Chaps. i.–iii., v., xx.–xxiii (inclusive).

Notice of Candidature, with groups chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects, are as follows:—

I. Roman Law: one paper (125 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1911, and until further notice, the portion will be—Titles, II. 14 (De Pactis), and XLIV. 7 (De Obligationibus et Actionibus).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law: one paper (125 marks).

(*a*) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(*b*) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1911, and until further notice, this topic will be 'Reprisals and Pacific Blockade.'

(*c*) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.

[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History: one paper (125 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution,
Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity: two papers (250 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Sophister Honor Courses, together with special subjects. In 1911, and until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

V. The Law of Obligations, and Evidence, and Criminal Law: one paper (125 marks).

The Law of Contract, Torts, and Evidence, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.
Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VI. Political and Economic Science: two papers (250 marks).

(*a*) Political Science.

The general principles of Politics; the structure, functions, and development of the State; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. In 1911, and until further notice, the text will be—Rousseau, Social Contract (translated Tozer).

[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics.
T. H. Green, Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.
Bluntschli, Theory of the State.]

(*b*) Economics.

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study :—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley);
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv;
Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking;
Clare, Money-Market Primer;
Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship) :—

I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(*a*) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.
Táin Bó Cúalnge (ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe, supplement to Ériu).
Fled Bricrend.
Fianaigecht (ed. Meyer, Todd Lecture Series).
Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(*b*) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(*c*) Composition in Irish.

(*d*) Irish Metric.

(*e*) Elements of Palæography.

(*f*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhŷs and Brynnor-Jones: The Welsh People.

(*g*) Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, including the Reader.

The marks are assigned in the following scale:—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts, ...	350
2. Comparative Grammar, ...	150
3. Welsh Texts, ...	100
4. Joyce's and Rhŷs' books, as above, ...	200
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and *viva voce*), ..	200

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures on three days in each week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1901.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1*s.* each term.
Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12*s.* 6*d.* each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2*s.* each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3*s.* for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9*s.* for the first year, and £6 6*s.* for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7*s.*
Extern Students pay £12 12*s.* each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5*s.*
All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.
The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—
- The Professor of German.
- The Regius Professor of Divinity.
- Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
- The Professor of Hebrew.
- The Professor of Biblical Greek.
- The Regius Professor of Laws.
- The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—
- The Professor of Astronomy.
- The Professor of Ancient History.
- The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
- The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
- The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
- The Professor of Irish.
- The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—
- The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
- The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Register, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

"Resolved:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. "That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. "That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund invested produces annually about £62 10*s*.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1911-1912, Everard Digges La Touche, Litt.D.

Subject—The Person and Work of Christ in relation to Modern Thought.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination:—

		Total.
Mathematics	Pure,	500
	Applied,	500
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,		500
Experimental Science,		600

The marks for Classics are arranged as follows:—

	Total.
Four Papers of Passages,	280
Four Compositions,	160
Two Critical Papers,	60
Essay,	50
Paper in Ancient History,	85
Paper in Philology,	65
Four vivâ-voce Examinations (25 each),	100
	800

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[a] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Board, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Board, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in

Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Scholarships in Classics are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for *vivâ voce* Examination is as follows:—

Greek Prose Authors, . .	Plato: Gorgias. Demosthenes: De Corona.
Greek Poets, . . .	Homer: Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer: Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles: Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides: Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
Latin Prose Authors, .	Livy: Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus: Histories, Books I., II.
Latin Poets, . . .	Virgil: Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence: Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus: Trinummus. Juvenal: Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury, . .	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, . .	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1–25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among six Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages,	60
6 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*,	60
4 Greek and Latin Compositions,	60
English Essay on Classical subject,	15
Critical Paper,	20
Historical Paper,	35
	250

6. The Examination for Scholarships in Classics is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

First Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Greek Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning,	Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon,	Latin Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning,	Historical Paper (three hours).
	Afternoon,	English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning,	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon,	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The examination includes the following subjects:—

(*a*) General knowledge of French and German Literature since 1600 A.D.

(*b*) A more detailed knowledge of a special period of French and a special period of German Literature, and of the Texts prescribed below.

(*c*) French and German Versification and Phonetics.

Note.—The following Text-books of Phonetics will be found useful for this examination:—Sweet, The Sounds of English (Clarendon Press); Passy, The Sounds of the French Language. Translated by D. L. Savory and D. Jones (Clarendon Press); Viëtor, German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory (Leipzig, O. R. Reisland).

(*d*) French and German Composition and Conversation.

(*e*) Translation at sight from French and German.

(*f*) An English Essay.

FRENCH.

Special Period for 1912, .	The Eighteenth Century.
Prescribed Texts for 1912,	Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
	Voltaire: Choix de Lettres (Brunel—Hachette).
	Vial et Denise: Idées et Doctrines Littéraires du xviii^e^ Siècle. Parts 3 and 4 (Delagrave).
	Lintilhac: La Comédie au xviii^e^ Siècle. (Flammarion).

GERMAN.

Special Period for 1912, .	The Eighteenth Century.
Prescribed Texts for 1912,	Lessing: Emilia Galotti.
	Herder: Ausgewählte Prosa. Zweites Bändchen (Velhagen und Klasings Sammlung Deutscher Schulausgaben 73. Lieferung).
	Goethe: Götz von Berlichingen.

The following is the scheme of papers and marks for this examination, which will be held concurrently with that for Classical Scholarships:—

	Marks.
First Morning: English Essay, ...	100
First Afternoon: General Literature (two papers),	40 + 40
Second Morning: French Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Second Afternoon: French and German Translation (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Third Morning: German Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Third Afternoon: Versification and Phonetics (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Fourth Morning: French—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
Fourth Afternoon: German—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
	1000

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree and Final Freshman Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physics, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum thus awarded amounts to about £450.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December; and on January 14th, 1911, that Candidates must satisfy the conditions V and VI, above, for Studentships.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £77; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Board, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1912:—

Genesis xii.–xxiv. in the Hebrew, Septuagint, the Targum of Onkelos, the Peshitta, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Samaritan Version.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—
1. The Septuagint. 2. Samaritan Pentateuch. 3. Syriac Versions. 4. Targums. 5. Language of the Old Testament. 6. Writing.

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges & Figgis.)

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible"; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated The Elrington Theological Prize; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1911.—The Pauline Theology in relation to the Synoptic Narrative.

Subject for 1912.—Modernism in the Roman and Reformed Communions.

Subject for 1913.—The Eschatology of the Gospels in relation to our Lord's Teaching and Mission.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1912.—The Books of Kings.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1912.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £33. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's "Analytical Statics," Vol. I., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1912.—Gamma Functions, and Functions of Laplace, Lamé, and Bessel, with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £7.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.
2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £22.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.
2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.
2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.
3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.
4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.
5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.
6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1912.—The Odyssey of Homer.

Subject for 1913.—Aristotle: *Rhetoric* and *Poetic*; and [Longinus]: περὶ Ὕψους.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1911.—Lucretius.

Subject for 1912.—Epistulae and Panegyricus of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1912.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The influence of the Pan-Hellenic Games on the National Life of Hellas."

Greek or Latin Verse—"Cleopatra."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J.P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.
Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1913:—

Non-literary Ptolemaic Papyri.

Books recommended:—

Elephantine-Papyri. O. Rubensohn (Berlin).
The Revenue Laws of Philadelphus. Grenfell and Mahaffy (Oxford).
Hibeh Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Petrie Papyri. Mahaffy and Smyly (Dublin).
Tebtunis Papyri I. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly (Oxford).
Papyrus Grecs de Lille, Jouguet (Paris).

and the Ptolemaic documents in—

Papyrus Grecs du Louvre (Paris).
Greek Papyri I. and II. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Amherst Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1913.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The financial administration of the Ptolemies.
2. The military organisation of the Ptolemies.
3. Systems of land tenure and agriculture.
4. Ptolemaic chronology.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900 :—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.
2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.
3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. Any two of the Special Courses for Moderatorship, of which notice is to be given to the Professor of Moral Philosophy not later than the first day of Hilary Term.

2. The General History of Philosophy.

3. The Ethics of the Ordinary Degree Course.

4. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1912 :—Green's Prolegomena to Ethics, Books III. and IV.

The value of the Prize is about £30.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in 1914, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £12.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £85 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1912 is:—The rebellion of 1641, its causes and its consequences. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is:—

THE ANARCHY UNDER STEPHEN.

Gesta Stephani, *Ed.* Howlett (Rolls Series, *Chronicles of the reign of Stephen*, etc.).
Round, . *Geoffrey de Mandeville.*
Ramsay, . *The Foundations of England*, vol. II, chap. 22 to end.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *viva voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz. :—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

(i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
(ii) Economic History.
(iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1912.

"Recent developments in Monetary Theory and Practice."

The following works may be consulted:—

C. A. Conant, "Principles of Money and Banking."
A. Arnauné, "La Monnaie, Le Credit et Le Change."

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3*s*. 6*d*. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

Subject for 1912.

"Price-fluctuations, studied with special reference to their connexion with changes in supplies of the precious metals."

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions:—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.
2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.
3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.
4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.
5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.
6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years' notice to the University.
7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1913.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

The rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Vice-Chancellor's Prizes."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1912.

English Prose—"The Origin and Process of Revolution in Literary Taste."

English Verse—"English Poets in Italy."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

In Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10*s*. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).
Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I. Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II. Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.
Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.
Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.
Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be

prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

"One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

"Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

"The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

"No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded

for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

"No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

"Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s.* 6*d.* for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghniomhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
   Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
   Oidhe Cloinne Lir.

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £8 12*s*.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

In Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed:—

I. 'La Vie de Saint-Léger' (in Koschwitz: 'Les plus anciens monuments de la langue française, Textes critiques').

Paris et Langlois: 'Chrestomathie du Moyen-Age,' pp. 3–11, 27–36, 95–129, 165–251, 268–337.

Paris: 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland.'

II. Bartsch: 'Chrestomathie Provençale,' Cols. 2–8, 27–48, 59–66, 101–120, 171–178, 183–188, 238–246, 293–298, 353–360.

III. Bourciez: 'Éléments de linguistique romane,' pp. 25–399.

IV. Old French and Provençal versification.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

Exhibitions and Special Prizes awarded at Entrance.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED ON THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, IRELAND.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with the view of co-ordinating Intermediate and University Education, established in Michaelmas Term, 1904, Exhibitions to be awarded on the result of the yearly Intermediate Examinations without any restriction as to the schools at which candidates shall have received their education.

The Board will accordingly appoint from those candidates of either sex in the Senior or Middle Grade who shall have distinguished themselves at the Intermediate Examinations of 1912, twelve students to Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year for two years.

The Board lay down the following conditions for holding these Exhibitions:—The holders must prosecute their course in Trinity College, must attend Lectures and Examinations, and must obtain Honors in some subject during each academic year.

Exhibitioners need not necessarily reside in the College, but will, of course, be subject to the ordinary discipline of Undergraduates.

The Board desire that Intermediate Exhibitioners or Prizemen willing to accept these conditions will communicate with the Senior Lecturer as soon as the results of the Intermediate Examinations are known.

The Board will proceed to the election before October 17th in each year.

If the candidates nominated have not answered at their Intermediate Examinations in all the subjects required for Matriculation in the College, they must qualify in the subjects which they have omitted.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and is in the following Courses :—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature, *Or*, English History and Modern Geography.	60

French or *German* (180 marks).

Science (300 marks).

Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer; and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;
Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;
Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;
Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in

French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

ERASMUS SMITH EXHIBITIONS.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s.* 8*d.* of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s.* 9*d.*, present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12*s.* 4*d.*, and one such of £17 12*s.* 4*d.*, shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, four of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemented Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be

awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Students in the Senior Sophister year may, through passing any Examination, with credit in a Professional School, retain their Exhibition. In the case of the High School, the Supplemented Exhibition is only tenable for four years.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day

of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1913.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

The Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place), or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £14.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stage at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

The following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s.* 8*d.* When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

Assistance given without Examination to deserving Students.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE TUTORIAL BODY.

Each Tutor is allowed to grant exemption from tuition fees (£4 4s.) to one pupil. If during the previous half year fifty pupils of his have paid fees, he is allowed to grant exemption to two pupils; if seventy-five have paid he is allowed to grant exemption to three; and so on, to a number not greater than four per cent. of the number of his pupils who have paid fees during the previous half year. Applications for help from this source can be made by students to their Tutors.

THE SALMON FUND.

In October, 1894, the late Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., transferred a sum of money to the Board to form a fund "for helping poor students to pay their College fees, giving preference to sons of clergymen." "He hoped, if he lived and did well, to make further additions to the fund." This intention he carried into effect, so that at his death this fund amounted to £4832 19*s.* 7*d.* The fund is administered by the Provost. Applications for assistance are made to him through the Tutors.

THE FREDERICK PURSER GRADUATES' FUND.

In Michaelmas Term, 1910, the sum of £4000 was presented by John Purser Griffith, M.INST., C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a Fund in memory of Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. The object of the Fund is to lend at nominal interest to Graduates leaving Trinity College, Dublin, sums of money which may assist them to attain at the outset of their several careers more readily than otherwise to permanent positions.[a]

The qualifications which will principally be taken into consideration in granting these loans will be—(1) limited means of the applicant and of his or her parents or guardians; (2) such general distinction and character during his or her College course as will serve as a guarantee that the money lent will be applied to what is likely to prove of permanent benefit to the applicant.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications of the applicant and as to the object and destination of the loan, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Professors or

[a] Such as, say, to assist an Engineering Student who has graduated in the Engineering School to pay the fee required before he can be apprenticed to a Practising Engineer. It should be clearly understood that this case is merely taken as an example. Any Graduate may apply who requires assistance at the outset of his or her career.

Teachers of Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that any single loan will exceed £100. Interest will be charged at one per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A recipient of a loan must enter into an undertaking to keep the Trustees acquainted with his or her residence, to pay the interest regularly, and when remunerative employment is obtained to repay the principal by instalments within a reasonable time, that time to be fixed by the Trustees in each case according to the nature of the remunerative employment which has been obtained. If the principal is repaid within three years from the time the loan is made, the interest paid will be refunded.

The Trustees will meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday of each month during Term, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at least three clear days before their day of meeting. Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

THE FREDERICK PURSER UNDERGRADUATES' FUND.

In Hilary Term, 1911, the sum of £3000 was given by John Purser Griffith, M.Inst. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith to institute a fund in memory of the late Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D., to be called "The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund," with the object of helping some Sophister Students of limited means who have shown promise in their previous Course, so as to enable them to derive the most benefit possible from the teaching of the Sophister years, whether in Arts or in the Professional Schools; and to save them, as far as may be, from being compelled to divert their energies into other activities in order to obtain necessary means of livelihood.

The whole sum available for distribution will be about £50 for the first year and £100 for each succeeding year.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications and prospects of the applicant, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Teachers in Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

The Trustees will meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday in October. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at latest on the Friday before the day on which the Trustees will meet.

Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature or English History and Modern Geography, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Experimental Science.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1*s.*, and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10*s.* each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and a Prize of £2 for Composition in English is awarded each Term to the students attending the Professor's Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition:—

In the Junior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £22, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year:—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Logic and Psychology, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7, in Mathematics; the William Roberts, £7 in Classics; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature, are all awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term.

In the Junior Sophister year:—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £16 10*s.* a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £30, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £39, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £400 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. *standing*:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates:—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 *years standing*:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £85 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

The Cobden Prize of £20 and Silver Medal, every third year, awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10*s*.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—

Prizes in the School of Divinity:—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £17 10*s*. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £7 4*s*. The Ryan Prize, £3 6*s*. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10*s*. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £20 and £10; for Oratory, £12 and £8; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10*s*. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors: —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as only fair averages.

Professional Schools.

The Testimoniums in the School of Divinity, and the Degrees, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. General Rules.

In order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin. It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his Testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

II. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii.; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

III. Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and Chapter iv.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

§ III. Junior Divinity Year.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock daily. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term :—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians ; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics ;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles ; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395) ; Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism ; Eutychianism ; The Council of Chalcedon ; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules :—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term ; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament.*

4. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.* Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord"; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one or more of the Assistant Lecturers lecture at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.) Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in Ecclesiastical History, and Articles or Liturgy, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned. It is necessary to pass one at least of these Term Examinations in order to qualify for the Final Examination.

SUBJECTS OF THE TERM EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus.

Hilary Term.—The Greek text of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i., ii.; Bishop H. Browne's Exposition of Articles VI., XXII., XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles of St. Peter and the Epistle of St. Jude.

Hardwick's *History of the Reformation*:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany): chap. ii. (Switzerland); chap. iv., chap. vi., chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion); Bishop T. W. Drury's *How we got our Prayer Book.*

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The Final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, but Students competing at it are liable for the same fees as they pay for the Examination at the end of the Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the Final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis–Esther.
2. *New Testament.*—Romans–Revelation.
   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)
3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)
4. *Latin.*—St. Augustine, *De Fide rerum quae non videntur* and *De Fide et Symbolo* (accessible in Hurter's edition).
5. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's *History of the Reformation* appointed for the Trinity Term Examination; and also Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's *New History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1901).
7. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's *Outlines of Textual Criticism.*

8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—(8) Articles i.–xvi. (9) Articles xvii. to end.

10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job–Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—
Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.
——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*
——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*
E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. English Bible. 7. Reading the Liturgy. 8. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer on the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations; and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures is Psalms cvii.–cl. and Isaiah lvi.–lxvi.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
The Chaldee and Syriac Versions of the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX. or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, and practical parochial work.

6. ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers lectures on two days in the week.

7. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Divinity Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

8. CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. Prizes.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s*.

The following is the Course appointed for 1912:—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.[a] *Special Subject—Ezekiel* (English and Septuagint).

Edition recommended—A. B. Davidson's (*Cambridge Bible*).

The following Articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*:—*Ezekiel*, *Old Testament*, and *Vulgate* (so far as relates to *Old* Testament).

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek;* Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—Psalms cvii.–cl.

Edition recommended—C. A. Briggs' (*International Critical Commentary*).

The Article *Book of Psalms*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

III.

Greek.—The New Testament.[a] *Special Subject—St. Luke.*

Edition recommended—A. Plummer's (*International Critical Commentary*).

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *St. Luke.*

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament.*

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures i.–ix., Appendix, Notes III and V.

The Articles *Gospels; Luke, Gospel of*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

Harnack, *Luke the Physician* (*Crown Theological Library*).

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles.*

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*; omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Waterland, *Doctrine of the Eucharist.* Reprinted 1896 (Clarendon Press).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement.*

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, including the *Martyrs of Palestine*,— (for the History).

Cheetham, *History of the Christian Church since the Reformation*, chaps. i.-viii.

Stokes, *Some Worthies of the Irish Church.*

Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Books iii. and iv. (omitting Appendices).

VI.

Latin—Augustine, *Confessiones*, i.–vi. (ed. Gibbs & Montgomery, Cambridge).

Greek—Origen, *Contra Celsum*, Books iii., iv. (ed. Koetschau, Leipzig, 1899; another edition is that of Selwyn, Cambridge, 1876).

The Articles *Augustinus* and *Origenes*, in Wace & Piercey's *Dictionary of Christian Biography* (new edition).

The Apology of Origen, by J. Patrick (Edinburgh, 1892).

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 5, 6, 7.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 5, 6, 7, 8; June 4, 5, 6, 7; and December 3, 4, 5, 6.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.: 2 p.m.. Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1913, the following will be substituted:—In I., *Joshua* and *Judges*; in II., *Proverbs*, i.–xvi.; in III., *Romans*; in VI., Minucius Felix, *Octavius*; and Basil, *De Spiritu Sancto*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1913 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1912.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.
2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1911, The Gospel according to St. Mark; and for 1912, The Epistle to the Romans.
3. Butler's *Analogy*.
4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.
5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.
6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.
7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.
8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.
9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £17 10*s*., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £17 10*s*.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
II. Job to Malachi.
III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1912—*Old Testament.*—Isaiah.
New Testament.—The Catholic Epistles.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £7 4*s*., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12*s*. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title "Downes Exhibitions."

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1906-7.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3 6*s*. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interes for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10*s*.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of Pentateuch.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Morning Prayer.
3. Church Catechism in Irish by heart with Scripture Proofs.
4. Irish Composition.

Second Year.

1. Translation of Epistles.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Evening Service and Litany.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. Historical Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Occasional Prayers, &c., Holy Communion, and Baptismal Office.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. Remaining Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Marriage and Burial Offices and Psalms.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(Greek Testament.)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination:—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.

5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interestsof the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:--

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £15.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees also shall inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulations of the Carson and Wallace Exhibitions existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3s. to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.
The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on *Jurisprudence and International Law* on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The origin and development of the law of Real Property. Tenure and Estates. Freehold and Leasehold Interests. Uses and Trusts.

HILARY TERM. Future Interests. Co-Ownership. Mortgages. The Transfer of Ownership inter vivos and on death.

TRINITY TERM. Involuntary Alienation. Incorporeal Hereditaments (including Easements). The Irish Land Acts and Land Purchase Acts.

[The following text-books may be referred to as dealing with the matters discussed in the Lectures: Williams, Real Property; Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property; Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property.]

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The Principles of Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. Constitutional Law.

TRINITY TERM. The Law of Evidence.

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1911–12 these Lectures will be as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	Law of Torts.
Equity.	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	Common Law.

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student failing to pass a Term Examination in Law will be allowed to proceed provisionally with the work of the following Term. At the General Examination the answering of a Student at the Michaelmas and Hilary Term Examinations will be taken into consideration in determining whether he is entitled to pass.

For Students who fail to pass the General Examination, a Supplemental Examination will be held at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term. For this examination a fee of £1 1*s.* must be paid to the Junior Bursar.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3*s.* shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure.*

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B.:—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the Candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows:—

SECTION A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
   Hall, International Law.
   Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
   Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
   Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

SECTION B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.

[Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
Williams, Law of Real Property.
Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]

2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.

[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
Pollock, The Law of Torts.]

3. Equity—150 marks.

[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity;
H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

4. Criminal Law—75 marks.

[Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]

5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.

[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Roman-Dutch Law, . . 250 marks.

[Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland;
Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence;
Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae;
Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject:—

3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.

Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.

[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. "Criminal Law" the following subject :—

4. (*a*) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject :—

5. (*a*) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *viva voce*.

Candidates may present themselves for Examination in Section A, if they have kept one Term by examination in the Junior Sophister year; or they may present themselves for examination in Section B, at any time during the Senior Sophister year. But no Candidate can complete the Examination for LL.B. until he is in a position to present himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

Intending Candidates are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay an examination fee of £2 2*s*. for each section that they take. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6*s*., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15*s*.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D., other than those who take the Degree by Examination, are required to deliver to the Registrar of the Law School, at least two months before the Commencements, the Thesis or original work on which they base their application to have the Degree conferred. In the case of a Thesis four printed or type-written copies must be furnished.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.
   (*a*) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.
   (*b*) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title will be Book IX., Title 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

   N.B.—Roman Law (*b*). In and after 1913, the prescribed Title of the Digest will be: Book XVII., Title 1 (Mandati vel contra).
2. English Law.—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of Trusts (omitting the Law of Charitable Trusts).
   (*b*) The Law of Principal and Agent.
3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Maine, Early History of Institutions.]
4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.
   (*a*) The Law of War on Land.
   (*b*) Obligations in Private International Law.
5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.
   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]
6. Legal History.—100 marks.
   Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
   Holdsworth, History of English Law, vol. i.
   Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I., Book II., chaps. i. and iv.]
7. Public Administration.—100 marks.
   [Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.
   P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.
   Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1) *and* (2) *are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

In 1911–12 the Examinations for Degrees in Law will begin on December 5th, 1911, and June 11th, and December 3rd, 1912.

Degrees will be conferred on December 20th, 1911, and February 20th, April 18th, June 29th, and December 19th, 1912.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., and the Examination for each section of the Degree of LL.B., Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for firs class is 65 per cent. for the LL.D. and Section B of the LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for Section A of the LL.B. Examination. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s*. and £22.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s*.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1911 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., Ch.M.
University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., Ch.M.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology for 1911.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics for 1911.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.
Lecturer in Orthodontia for 1911.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics for 1911.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.
Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1911.—Kearsley E. L. G. Gunn, M.D.
Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1911.—R. J. Montgomery, M.B.
Examiner in Midwifery for 1911.—A. J. Horne, M.D.
Examiners in Medicine for 1911.—George Gibson, M.D.; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.
Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1911.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.
Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1911.—J. H. Pentland, B.A.I.
Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1911.—F. E. Rainsford, M.D.
Examiner in Pathology for 1911.—R. Muir, M.D.
Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1911.—C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1911.—T. Gillman Moorhead, M.D.
Examiner in Anatomy for 1911.—Peter Thompson, M.D.
Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. R. D. Holtby, M.B.
Demonstrators in Anatomy.—C. M. Benson, M.D.
A. A. MacConnell, M.D.
W. Pearson, M.D.
T. O. Graham, M.D.

Lily A. Baker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.
Assistants to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A.; T. A. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.; W. G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to Professor of Botany.—Arnold K. Henry, B.A.
Demonstrators in Botany.—H. R. M. Ferguson, Sch., B.A.
W. R. G. Atkins, B.A.
Assistant to Professor of Surgery.—William Pearson, M.D.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The 17th November is the last day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student proposes to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance, dissecting-room, and reading-room, has been erected by the Board of Trinity College for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1911–1912.

The Winter Session commences on the 2nd October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 23rd March. Lectures commence on the 10th October.[a]

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Dr. A. A. MacConnell, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Wilson, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 23rd December, and terminates on 6th January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on

[a] The Term Courses commence on days to be duly announced.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A.M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 *o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.*

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; and a short Course of Instruction in Organic Chemistry.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2*s*. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1*s*.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1912.

The Summer Session commences on the 15th April, and terminates on the 29th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wilson, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Dental Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. E. S. Friel. Lectures and Practical Work, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 to 11 o'clock.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2*s.* is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2*s.*

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND LICENSES.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Bachelor in Dental Science.
8. Master in Dental Science.

The Diplomas and Licenses are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstretic Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL OR DENTAL DEGREES.

I. Arts Course.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(*a*) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(*b*) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,

or

(*c*) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (*a*) or (*b*).

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least

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[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend both the above Courses for Freshmen.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical or Dental School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note* 3.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

(*a*) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

(*b*) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken either at the ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4.

A student need not have passed (*a*) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (*b*), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

(*a*) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.

(*b*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

(*c*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

(*a*) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

(*b*) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows :—

(*a*) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.

(*b*) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.

(*c*) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.

(*d*) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

II. Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination, or its equivalent (see above), pay a

Matriculation Fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter[a]—

Chemistry Lectures, ...	£2	2	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures, ..	0	0	0
Practical Physics, ...	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
	£13	13	0

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry,[b]	3	3	0
Physics, Lectures and Practical,[b] ..	0	0	0
	£6	16	6

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(*a*) Chemistry and Physics, and (*b*) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (*a*) and (*b*).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

The Lectures in Physics are preceded by a course of Lectures in Mechanics delivered early in Michaelmas Term. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Practical Physiology, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction,[c]	12	12	0
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology, ...	5	5	0

[a] In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 27) have already been made.

[b] Students who join the School in a Summer Session should consult the Professors of Chemistry and of Physics before entering for these Courses.

[c] Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

Students are advised not to attend Hospital until they have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter[a]—

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery, ...	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery,[b]	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine, ...	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ...	3	3	0
Pathology,[c]	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

[a] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3*s.* for the Winter Session.

[b] Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

[c] Freshman Students pay £3 3*s.*

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology, ...	2	2	0
	£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1*s*.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery, ...	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ...	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *viva voce*).

Candidates for the Final in Surgery will be required to produce a certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of general anæsthetics.

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5). Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination in which they have failed.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures, ...	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals, ...	55	13	0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	27	0	0
Total, ...	£149	17	0

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c. :—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

Pathology, ...	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, . . .	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, . .	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and in November.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

MEDICINE—	
Paper, . . .	25
Oral, . . .	15
Clinical, . . .	50
Mental Disease, . . .	10
SURGERY—	
Paper, . . .	20
Oral, . . .	10
Operations, . .	20
Clinical, . . .	40
Ophthalmic Surgery, .	10
MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—	
Clinical, . . .	40
Papers, . . .	40
Orals, . . .	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Exminaation.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the percentages are announced only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; the names of candidates who have passed are read out, but not their percentages; the names of those who fail are not read out.

This practice is followed at all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates

in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1911-12.

Preliminary Scientific begins—October 9; March 18; June 17.

Intermediate Medical, Part I., begins—October 9; March 11; June 10.

Intermediate Medical, Part II., begins—October 16; March 18; June 17.

Final Medical, Part I., begins — October 23; March 18; July 1.

Final in Medicine begins—November 6; February 26; June 3.

Final in Surgery begins—November 13; March 4; June 10.

Final in Midwifery begins—November 20; March 11; June 17.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when

required, and *Liceat* or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.[a]

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery is required.

Master in Obstetric Science.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[b]

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

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[a] The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

[b] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

Master in Surgery.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.: Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, February 20, April 18, June 29.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.

2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.

3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.

4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner.

2. A period of not less than twelve months shall elapse between the obtaining of a registrable qualification and admission to any part of the Examination.

3.[a] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to obtaining a registrable qualification, a period of six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health, of which at least three months shall be distinct and separate from the period of Laboratory Instruction.

Note (1).—In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate of outdoor sanitary work from a Staff Sanitary Officer may be accepted instead of one from a Medical Officer of Health.

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[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

4.[a] The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

Note (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.

Note (2). In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

PART I.

CHEMISTRY—Paper and Practical.
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY—Practical.
BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

PART II.

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY—Paper.
SANITARY ENGINEERING—Paper.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND VITAL STATISTICS—Paper.
PRACTICAL SANITARY REPORT.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Dec. 4, March 18, and July 1; for Part II. on Dec. 7, March 21, and July 4.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

A Fee of £10 10*s.* is required. £2 2*s.* must be paid to the Registrar of the School on entering for Part I.; the balance to be paid to the Senior Proctor on applying for the Diploma.

[a] This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR D. P. H.

The complete analysis of water. Estimation of carbon dioxide, and detection of ammonia and other constituents or impurities, in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants in milk, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, and pepper. Detection of preservatives in foods. Detection of picric acid in beer and of alum in bread and flour. Microscopic examination of starches. Determination of acidity in vinegar. Identification and examination of disinfectants. Detection of various poisons in contents of stomach. General chemistry of ether, chloroform, nitric acid, chloral. Assay of caffeine.

Fee for the Course, £5 5*s*.

Candidates can join at any time during the Medical year by arrangement with the Professor of Chemistry.

PART II.—D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

Vital Statistics and the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland :—

Syllabus.

Vital Statistics.—Principles and methods of vital statistics ; birth and death rates ; their relation to age, sex, occupation and density of population ; population and housing statistics ; causes of increase and decrease of population ; estimates of population ; emigration ; practical construction of statistical tables ; graphic methods of illustration ; life tables.

Public Health Law.—Practical acquaintance with the provisions of the Statutes.

Books recommended.—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme) ; Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom ; Census Reports (on Vital Statistics and Emigration Reports) ; "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham).

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Synopsis.

Construction of healthy dwellings. Collection and disposal of house refuse. Sanitary inspections and testing of drains and sanitary fittings. Sources of water supply. Collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water. Heating and ventilation of public and private buildings. Sewage disposal of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings. Planning and arrangement of hospitals, slaughter-houses, cowsheds, and dairies.

Books recommended to Candidates.—"Hygiene," by Notter and Firth ; "The Purification of Sewage," by Dr. Barwise ; "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors," by F. C. Stockman ; "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments," by G. J. G. Jensen.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make themselves familiar.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1911–12:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; W. G. T. Story, M.B.

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

WINTER SESSION, 1911–12.

Lectures commence on 10th October.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Days and hours to be arranged.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and W. G. T. Story.

Dissections from October to March inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1912.

Lectures commence on 15th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. Friel.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—
The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College) in June, October, or January.

2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student[a] at the office of the Registrar of the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees and the Dental diploma in October or April.

NOTE.—The Fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts Fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).
*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).
*Physics, Practical.

Chemistry Lectures	£2	2	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures[b]	3	3	0
Anatomy, dissections	5	5	0
	£10	10	0

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental Metallurgy	£3	3	0
Histology, together with Dental Histology	5	5	0
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative)[c]	2	2	0
	£10	10	0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).
*English Composition.

In June of his first year the Student should pass the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and in Physics as dealt with in the Winter Session, and also the Examination in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these Examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

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[a] Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A Student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

[b] Together with an elementary course at the beginning of the Winter Session.

[c] Special Course; two hours per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

Second Winter—

General Hospital	£12 12 0
Dissections	5 5 0
Physiology Lectures	3 3 0
Physiology, Practical	2 2 0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures[a]	2 2 0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures[b]	3 3 0
	£28 7 0

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).
Dental Mechanics (Practical).[c,d]
*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Arts Part of the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations, the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	£15 15 0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)	52 10 0
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applications to Dental Surgery Lectures	3 3 0
	£71 8 0

[a] Lectures of Professor of Surgery from October to Christmas, those of Special Lecturer for rest of Winter Session.

[b] Courses given by Special Lecturers.

[c] Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June or October. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Primary Dental Mechanics.

[d] If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	(included in Winter Fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)	
*Astronomy Lectures.	

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	£15 15 0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)[a]	52 10 0
Dental Mechanics, including Dental Metallurgy—Lectures, October to Christmas	2 2 0
	£70 7 0

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	(included in Winter Fee)
Dental Mechanics (Practical)	
Orthodontia	1 1 0
Anaesthetics—Demonstrations in the use of[b]	1 1 0
*Ethics Lectures.	
	£2 2 0

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Orthodontia. *Viva voce.*

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce.*

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, and passed in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree.

The total Fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance Fee, Arts Fees (4 years), and Fee for B.A. Degree	£83 4 0
Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital Fees—	
First Winter	10 10 0
First Summer	10 10 0
Second Winter	28 7 0
Second Summer	—
Third Winter	71 8 0
Third Summer	—
Fourth Winter	70 7 0
Fourth Summer	2 2 0
Examination Fee	5 0 0
Fee for Degree	10 0 0
	£291 8 0

[a] If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the Fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

[b] Courses given by Special Lecturers.

MASTER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

DATES OF DENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1911–12.

Preliminary Scientific begins, October 9, March 18, June 17.
Intermediate begins October 9, March 11, June 10.
B. and M. Dent. Sc. begin November 13, March 4, June 10.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and Examination or Re-Examination Fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows :—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anaesthetics.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.
Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2*s*.; Externs, £3 3*s*.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 11 o'clock.
Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.
2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth; anæsthetics and antiseptics; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3*s*.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions, an Examination in Surgery will be held in July, 1912, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in 1913.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of E. H. Bennett, M.D., for nine years (1864-73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine will be held on June 6 and following days, and for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, on June 17 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Scholarship in the same subjects.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown.

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine, . .	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Clinical.	50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Vivâ Voce.	50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	Paper, 3 hours.	25 marks.
	Clinical.	25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapilin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of John Mallet Purser, M.D., King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10*s*., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."

2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

3. That no students may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14*s*. 6*d*., for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The Studentships are open to all Undergraduates who have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination, irrespective of the date at which they have entered the Medical School. Where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Board, otherwise equal, preference is given according to the seniority of their standing in their Undergraduate Arts Course, at the time of their respectively entering upon the study of Medicine in the School. The amount available is about £148 per annum.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those candidates who show sufficient merit.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, of Pathology, of Materia Medica, and of Botany, are open to the Students of the School of Physic for the purpose of Education.

1.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds. and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—Edward H. Taylor, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—Walter G. Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

IV.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

V.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term. from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium. containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia: and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

Botanic Gardens.

Director—H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, or from any of the Fellows, or Professors.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

Registrar's Office.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 2nd October to 17th November, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Winter Session from 1 to 2 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays; during the Summer Session from 11 to 12 daily. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the month of June and in the Autumn.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B, F.R.C.S.I.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Assisted by Wm. Pearson, M.D.

Gynæcology.—Henry Jellett, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Sir Henry R. Swanzy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robert H. Woods, M.B., P.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5*s.*; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1*s.* per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.	The School of the Catholic University.

The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.	Mercer's Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Meath Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.	Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
Jervis-street Infirmary.	St. Vincent's Hospital.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.	

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.	National Maternity.
Coombe.	

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.	Swift's.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in:—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire,	University of Madras,
University of Adelaide,	University of Melbourne,
University of Bombay,	University of Otago,
University of Calcutta,	University of Sydney,
University of Lahore,	University of Toronto,
	M'Gill College,

are recognized as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Henry C. Drury, M.D.
The King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.
C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robt H. Woods, M.B., B.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Anæsthetist.—W. Pearson, M.D.

House Surgeon.—D. G. Madill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLONIAL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

Trinity College, Dublin, University of Dublin.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

(*a*) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.

(*b*) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.

(*c*) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.

(*d*) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.

(*e*) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *viva voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.

(*f*) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.

(*g*) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

(*a*) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

(*b*) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.

(*c*) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors Committee.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

S. B. Kelleher, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, M.A., Hon. M. Inst. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.,
H. H. Poole, B.A.
} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner, F.I.C., F.C.S.I., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.I., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, M.A., B.A.I., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., M.I.C.E.I.,
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I., M.A.,
} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

Wm. Tatlow, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.
[Vacant.]

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., Wh. Ex., M.I.Mech.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).
Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. III. and IV., props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.
Any two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.
And any one of the following three Languages:—
Greek, any two Greek authors of the Candidate's choice.
French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat. Macmillan).
German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen.

The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages into English, and passages for translation from English into the same.

If successful in passing this Examination, the Student must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students can join the classes only at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary

Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a corresponding Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	S	S	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . . .	£15	0	0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying th ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below:—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following:—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

To the Senior and Middle Classes.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

MUSEUM AND ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

Terms of Admission of Engineering Students of the Royal University of Ireland to the Engineering School of Trinity College, Dublin.

The cases of students applying to join the Engineering School will be dealt with on the general principles of allowing those who have passed the Second Professional Engineering Examination of the Royal University to join the Middle year, the Junior years' fees being remitted; and of allowing those who have passed the First Professional Engineering Examination to join the Junior Class. It is however open to any Professor of the School to inquire as to the previous work done in his subject by any student; and to require him to do such work as may be necessary to bring him up to the general standard, if he is found deficient.

(Order of the Board, December 17, 1910.)

Indian and Home Civil Service School.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8*s*. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2*s*. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Prof. Mark Collins, PH.D.
Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Hindi, .	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil, Telugu, and Burmese, . .	John van Someren Pope, M.A.
History of India, ...	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law, ...	Prof. Charles Maturin, LL.B.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1911–1912, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 23rd to March 23rd, and a Summer Session, from April 22nd to June 29th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 10th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1911-1912, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn.	1. English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher.	2. Greek Language and Literature.
	3. Latin Language and Literature.
Dr. J. P. Johnston.	4. Pure Mathematics.
	5. Applied Mathematics.
Mr. Rogers.	6. Mental and Moral Science.
Mr. J. R. H. Weaver.	7. Political Economy.
	8. Political Science.
Prof. Maturin.	9. Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrill.	10. English Law.
Mr. Alton.	11. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
Mr. J. R. H. Weaver.	12. General Modern History.
	13. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
Dr. Cerf.	14. French Language and Literature.
	15. German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Ramsden.	16. Chemistry.
Mr. H. Thrift.	17. Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon.	18. Botany.
Prof. John Joly.	19. Geology.
Mr. H. H. Poole.	20. Geography.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1*s.* to £4 4*s.*, to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 1½ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of 3½ and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 4½ guineas and 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Army School.

Commissions in the Army for University Candidates.*

The Army Council have agreed to offer annually *fourteen* Commissions to students of Trinity College, viz. :—

Ten Commissions in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps.

Two Commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Two Commissions in the Indian Army.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed :—

A. *General Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be between the ages of 20 and 25 on the 1st April or on the 1st October immediately preceding the half-yearly nomination for which he presents himself.
   The Nomination Board usually meets in January and July.
   For Commissions in the *Indian Army* the limit of age will be not more than 24.
2. Be unmarried.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. *Academical Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.
   A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.

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* A new edition of the official pamphlet "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates" (price 1d.) will be published in the Autumn. Several important changes will be announced, details of which were not sent by the War Office in time to be included in this volume.
The most important change is that the system of distributing "surplus" Indian Army Commissions will be modified. In the past one or two such Commissions have been given annually to T. C. D. Candidates in addition to the two Indian Army Commissions mentioned above. It is unlikely that this will occur in the future.

3. Produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Junior Dean and by his Tutor before he can be admitted to the Military Examination.

4. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.

5. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics and Physics required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

Note.—Any Candidate who shall have obtained a Gold or Silver Medal in any branch of the Degree Examination will be allowed one year's seniority in the Service. In special cases two years' seniority have been allowed.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps during his period of residence, and, further, be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

Note.—For exceptions to this rule in the case of Officers of the Militia or Yeomanry, and in other special cases, the "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates" should be consulted.

2. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, held every March and October.
The subjects of this Examination and the marks allotted thereto are as follows:—

		Marks.
Group A.		
1. Military History and Strategy,	2 papers	1000
2. Tactics, ...	2 papers	1500
Group B.		
3. Military Engineering, . .	2 papers	1000
4. Military Topography, . .	2 papers	1000
Group C.		
5. Military Law, . . .	1 paper	250
6. Military Administration, .	1 paper	250

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete his qualification in the group, be required to obtain ·5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. The Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to consider the importance of taking an active part in University sports and games, and of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Group A.—Mr. Claude Fulcher will give thirty hours' instruction in each College Term, and also in September, in the subjects of this group, at 9 Molesworth Street. Special Lectures will be arranged in Hilary Term, if necessary, for second-year Students who have failed to qualify in this group at the end of their first year.

Group B.—Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, C.E., will deliver twenty-four Lectures each Term in Military Engineering and Topography, at 8 Harcourt Terrace. He will supplement these Lectures as far as

possible by practical instruction in the field. He will also give extra personal instruction to Students for about six weeks preceding an examination at which they intend to enter for this group, or at such other time as may be mutually convenient.

GROUP C.—Mr. J. St. C. Baxter, Regius Professor of English and Feudal Law in the University of Dublin, will deliver fifteen Lectures in Michaelmas Term and eighteen in Hilary Term, on Military Law and Administration, in Trinity College. He will also lecture in Trinity Term to second-year Students who have still to qualify in this group.

The Course will extend over two years, beginning in October. The fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

Students who have completed the full Course, but have not passed all parts of the Military Examination, may continue attendance at Lectures by paying £2 10*s.* a Term for each Course.

The foregoing payments should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* November 20th in each year. After that date a fine of 3*s.* per week commenced is inflicted, and after a fortnight the names of all Students whose fees are unpaid are removed from the books of the Army School.

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.

Students will attend Lectures in Groups A and B, and will present themselves for Examination in October in Group A. Those who obtain Mr. Backhouse's special permission may also take Group B at the October Examination

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

Students will attend Lectures in every group in which they have yet to qualify, and will present themselves for Examination in March or October.

But a Student who has failed in one paper only of a group need only attend such Lectures as deal with the special subjects of that paper.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Registrar and to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students are recommended to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation. By completing the Military Examination in the

March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A Degree Examination in the following June, it will be *possible* for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Students who wish to take a Moderatorship are advised to consult the Registrar as early as possible in their College Course as to the best means of fitting in their Honor and Army work.

Professional Privileges.

To obtain Professional Privileges for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of each Course of Lectures in the Army School during the term; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

(*a*) To Students who have passed Group A *or* B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms;

(*b*) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. In the meantime, Students intending to join the Classes are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

G. R. WEBB,
Registrar of the Army School,
27, Trinity College.

School of Agriculture.

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education; to be held in October.[a] The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

Students who are also Arts Students pay half fees for the several courses.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA.

This extends over two years. Credit for the first year is obtained by attendance at lectures, and on the results of an examination held at the close of the Session in June, in all subjects except that of Practical Agriculture (which will be held in Michaelmas Term), or at a supplemental examination in October. The satisfactory progress of the student in Practical Agriculture is also a necessary condition for obtaining credit in the first year.

The courses during the first year are as follows:—

Agriculture—

Theoretical and Practical. Three terms.

Chemistry—

(*a*) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(*b*) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(*c*) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course, five guineas.

[a] Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

Botany—

The lectures of the Professor and laboratory work during Trinity Term.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

Lectures and laboratory work during Michaelmas Term.

Instruction by the Professor of Zoology and by his assistant.

Fee for course, two guineas.

Physics—

Simple Measurements, Elementary Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, &c., delivered by the Professor during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

The course is free to Arts Students. Others pay one guinea.

Engineering—

(*a*) The first four weeks' lectures of Michaelmas Term by the Professor or his Assistant, on Chain and Traverse Surveying, along with the necessary field operations.

(*b*) The first four weeks' lectures of Hilary Term on Levelling, Gradients, etc., along with the necessary field operations.

(*c*) A course of six or eight lectures on Land Improvement and Drainage.

Fee for course, extending over two terms, three guineas.

In addition to these courses, there will be a course of lectures, during Trinity Term, from the Professor of Agriculture. During this Term students will visit farms, near or within convenient distance of Dublin, in company with the Professor of Agriculture, or with his qualified assistant. Fee for course, three guineas.

During part of Michaelmas vacation, Easter vacation, and Long vacation, students will reside with the Professor of Agriculture, at or near his farm (Kells), so as to be present at the Winter, Spring, and Harvesting operations. The Spring and Autumn courses of Practical Agriculture and management of Grass Lands to occupy about one month each. Terms for residence must be arranged with the Professor of Agriculture. [Probable terms: £2 weekly, including board and lodging.]

Second Year.

Credit for the second year is obtained by attendance upon certain courses of lectures and laboratory studies as under. At the examination for Diploma the student must satisfy the Professor of Agriculture as to his satisfactory progress in Practical Agriculture. The examination for Degree or Diploma, in all subjects except Practical Agriculture, will be held in June, and supplemental examination in October. The final examination in Agriculture will be held in October, after which the Edge prizes of £10 and £4 will be awarded.

Chemistry—

(*a*) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture. (*b*) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course, five guineas.

Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

A course in Economic Entomology accompanied with Microscopic studies and observations of life-history of certain farm pests.

Fee for course, extending over two terms, three guineas.

Geology—

A course, extending over two terms, on Geology applied to agriculture and drainage operations, and on the physical properties of soils, conditions of water-supply, etc.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Agriculture—

A course of Lectures from the Professor of Agriculture in Michaelmas Term, or as may be arranged.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Veterinary Science—

One term. Fee, about two guineas.

Economics of Agriculture, Book-keeping—

One term. Fee, about two guineas.

Practical Meteorology—as applied to Agriculture—

One term. Fee, two guineas.

In addition to taking out the above courses, students must reside, for periods of about one month, in Spring and Autumn, and during Christmas vacation, with the Professor of Agriculture, on or near his tillage-farm at Kells.

The above courses and fees are subject to revision.

No Student in Agriculture shall be permitted to receive instruction in any subject, till the fees corresponding to that subject shall have been paid to the Junior Bursar, and a certificate from him to that effect shall have been received by the Lecturer in the subject.

NOTE.

A Student in Arts may distribute his attendance at the Agriculture Lectures over the three or four years of his Arts Course, and will be entitled to the following:—

Professional Privileges.

1. In order to obtain Professional Privileges in the School of Agriculture a Freshman Student must have passed a Term Examination.

2. A Freshman Student, qualified as in foregoing clause, shall be allowed to keep a Term by attending the Science Lectures in Arts, provided that he has also attended during the Term three-fourths of each of three courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

A Freshman Student, qualified as in the foregoing clause, shall be required to answer at a Term Examination, other than the Final Freshman Examination, in only one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, or German, provided that he has attended during the previous Term three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

At the Final Freshman Examination a Student who has passed the Final Examination of the First Year's Course in the School of Agriculture shall be required to answer in only one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, or German.

3. In the Sophister years Students who have attended during a Term three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture, shall be allowed the Professional Privileges granted to Law and Engineering Students.

N.B.—Attendance on any Course of Lectures for *a second time* does not confer any Professional Privilege.

If possible, arrangements will be made to dispense with Saturday Lectures, in order to allow Students to pay week-end visits to the College farm.

For any further information, application may be made to the Registrar of the School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin.

Examinations for Qualifications in Education.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1912 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's Art of Teaching, or Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education. The Examiners may exempt a candidate from answering at the Diploma Examination in a work (other than Stout's groundwork) in which he has already been examined in the Arts Course, provided his answering has been of a sufficiently high order.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin. 14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2*s*. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4*s*. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3*s*.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1*s*. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1*s*. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2*s*. for other candidates.

In 1912, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4; and on Friday and Saturday, October 18 and 19.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1912 it will be held on April 9, 10, 11, 12. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

Obligatory Subjects.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy, *or* Devas, Political Economy, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, Elements of Economics; Hadley, Economics; and Pierson, Principles of Economics, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, Landmarks of English Industrial History, may be used as an introduction. For Irish History, Murray, Commercial Relations between England and Ireland. For reference, Meredith, Economic History of England. and Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

(*a*) General physiographical conditions.

(*b*) The chief economic products.

(*c*) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.

(*d*) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, Smaller Commercial Geography, *or* Adams, Commercial Geography. For additional reading Chisholm, Handbook of Commercial Geography, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(*a*) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(*b*) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Cropper, Book-keeping and Accounts.
Lisle, Accounting in Theory and Practice.
Dicksee Office Organization.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(*a*) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(*b*) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Steven, Mercantile Law.
Redgrave, The Factory Acts.
For further reading, Topham, Company Law, and Anson, 'Contracts' are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.
(2) German.
(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, Money, and Nicholson, Money and Monetary Problems, are recommended.
F. A. Walker, Money, Withers, The Meaning of Money, and Conant, The Principles of Money and Banking, may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Fisk, International Commercial Policies.
Giffen, The Use of Import and Export Statistics.
Clare, The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, Public Finance, Part II., *or* G. Armitage Smith, Taxation, is recommended as an introductory book.
Blunden, Local Taxation, and J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Book V., chaps. 2–6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(*a*) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(*b*) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, The Trust Problem, and Howell, Trades Unionism, Old and New, are recommended.
J. B. Clark, The Control of Trusts.
M'Crosty, The Trust Movement in British Industry.
S. and B. Webb, The History of Trade Unionism, may be used for additional reading.]

(5)—*Statistics and Statistical Methods.*

Nature and scope of statistics. Use of averages. Tabulation. Sampling. Elementary graphic methods. The use of index-numbers. Tests of accuracy. The statistics of population, trade, prices, wages, and employment.

[Bowley, An Elementary Manual of Statistics, is recommended as a convenient introductory book. For further reading, Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Economics, may be used.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking, is recommended as an introductory text-book.
Clare, Money Market Primer.
Bagehot, Lombard Street;
and
Rae, The Country Banker, will supply a general account of British banking.
For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.
For reference, Hart, Treatise on the Law of Banking; or Chalmers, Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c].

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, Railway Economics, and Hadley, Railroad Transportation, are recommended.
Findlay, Working and Management of an English Railway, and Grierson, Railway Rates, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, Insurance.
F. Harcourt Kitchin, The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.
W. Schooling, Life Insurance Explained.
W. Gow, Marine Insurance.
C. F. Morrell, Insurance : a Manual of Practical Law.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Taylor, Agricultural Economics; Rogers, The Business Side of Agriculture; Pratt, Organization of Agriculture, and The Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. Bastable, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

University Appointments Association.

An Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Senior Fellow.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
William Kennedy, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

The Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Board.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Board, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.[a] Dr. Challoner

[a] Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid., p 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

* The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A. D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M. D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M. D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T. C. D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1910, *and June* 30, 1911 :—

The autograph MS. of W. E. H. Lecky's History of England.
From Mrs. Lecky.

Catalogue of the printed books preserved at Haigh Hall, Wigan. Bibliotheca Lindesiana, vol. vii. Bibliography of Philately.
From the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

The Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals in South Africa, 1900–1902: edited by The Countess Howe.
From Earl Howe.

Some sonnets of Sir Philip Sydney from Charles Lamb's Essays. Finely printed and bound.
From Sydney Humphries, Blakebrook House.

Maithili Grammar. By G. A. Grierson, C.I.E.
From Author, Camberley.

The Burmese and Arakanese Calendars. The Elements of the Burmese Calendar, A.D. 638 to 1752. By Sir Alfred Irwin, C.S.I.
From Author, Dublin.

Correspondence of Edmund Burke and William Windham : ed. by J. P. Gilson. (Roxburghe Club).
From Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

The Benedictional of S. Æthelwold, reproduced in facsimile from the MS. in the Library at Chatsworth : ed. by G. F. Warner and H. A. Wilson. (Roxburghe Club).
From the Duke of Devonshire.

Celestina : Facsimile of the first edition.
From J. Pierpont Morgan, New York.

[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries viz. :—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Atlas météorologique pour l'année 1909. Par G. Eiffel.
From R. H. Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Liber Obituarius Aulae Reginae in Oxonia. Transcripsit, recognovit, illustravit Jo. Ric. Magrath, S.T.P.
From the Provost of Queen's College.

Catalogue of a collection of Early French Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray: compiled by H. W. Davies.
From C. F. Murray.

The Golden Latin Gospels in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan: now edited for the first time, with critical introduction and notes, by H. C. Hoskier.
From Editor, New Jersey.

The Trinity College Apocalypse, a facsimile of the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge; with preface by M. R. James, Litt D.
From the Roxburghe Club.

A large collection of Spanish historical documents in MS.
From J. H. Reddan, Dublin.

The Book of Common Prayer with Holy Bible (*Dublin*, Rhames, 1714) bound in leather and decorated by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.
From Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.

Facsimile of the Washington MS. of Deuteronomy and Joshua in the Freer Collection: with introduction by Henry A. Sanders. Published by the University of Michigan.
From Charles L. Freer, Detroit.

Medal and Diploma issued to Sir Thomas Drew by the Royal Scottish Academy.
From Lady Drew.

Negociations de M. Le Comte D'Avaux en Irlande, 1689–90.
From A. W. W. King, London.

The poems from the Book of the O'Byrnes, an Irish MS. preserved in Harvard University Library, photographed.
From the Librarian.

The Odes and Psalms of Solomon photographed from the recently discovered MS.
From Dr. Rendel Harris.

An Epoch in Irish History, Trinity College, Dublin, 1591–1660. By J. P. Mahaffy, C.V.O., D.D., 2nd. ed., with a new preface.
From the Author.

A brief bibliography of Irish History. By Constantia Maxwell, B.A.
From the Author.

Original letters relating to the 1715.
From John Wardell, M.A.

Irish possibilities: Address at the College Historical Society by the Auditor, A. P. I. Samuels, B.A.
From the Auditor.

A catalogue of English books in Archbishop Marsh's Library, Dublin, printed before 1641; also books printed before 1501. By N. J. D. White, D.D., Librarian.
From the Librarian.

1. Earliest printing in Dublin in foreign types.
2. William Kearney.
3. Poetical pieces by Captain Thomas Dix.
4. List of books printed in Armagh in the 18th century: 2nd ed.
5. List of books printed in Cork, pt. xiii.
6. Journal of the Waterford and South East of Ireland Archæological Society, vols. 3–8.
   From E. R. McC. Dix.
1. The aphorisms of Hippocrates in Greek and English. By J. W. Underwood.
2. Musae Etonenses.
   From M. J. M'Gauran, B.A.

Scientific papers.
   From Prof. R. J. Anderson, M.D., Univ. Coll., Galway.

Gürtle's Origines, 1708; Palavicin, Cour de Rome, 1696; Quevedo, Les visions; Della Storia di Genova, 1750; Petrarch, 1574; Death of Tom Whigg, 1710; Spectator, Dublin, 1755; Specimens by Archbp. Alexander; Willard's History of U.S.A.; and other books.
   From S. H. Tickell, London.

1. Gormund and Isembord.
2. A Postscript to "The Battle of Raith."
   From E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian.
1. Formulæ for converting right ascension and declination into standard co-ordinates.
2. Observations of Halley's comet, &c.
   From Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

The Hundred of Sulfretona.
   From Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, M.A.

1. Promontory forts in Co. Kerry.
2. Antiquities around Kilfenora and Lehinch.
3. Early forts and stone huts in Inishmore, Aran Isles.
4. A folk-lore survey of Co. Clare.
5. Notes on the larger cliff forts of the west coast of Co. Mayo.
6. Carrigaholt, Co. Clare.
7. Guide to Irish Antiquities in the National Museum, pts. 4 & 5.
8. St. Mochulla.
   From T. J. Westropp, M.A.

Fr. J. M. de Elizondo: La Leyenda de San Francisco.
   From E. S. Dodgson, M.A.

College of St. Columba: Register, 1843–1909.
   From the Old Columban Society.

Deirdre of the Sorrows: a Play by John M. Synge.
   From Cuala Press.

Bishop Hale Memorial lectures.
   From Western Theological Seminary.

Illustrated Catalogues of old and modern fine arts displayed at the Japan-British Exhibition.
   From the Japanese Commissioner.

Memorial of the celebration of the Centenary of Savings Banks held at Edinburgh, 1910, edited by Alex. Cargill.
   From the Savings Bank Association.

Deuxième Congrès international pour la répression des fraudes, Paris.
From Dr. F. Bordas, Président.

Catalogue of the Dante Collection in the Library of University College, London.
From the Librarian.

P. J. S. Labrador: El Paraguay Catolico.
From Museo de La Plata.

Liber Memorialis, 1834–1909.
From L'Université Catholique de Louvain.

Collected papers from the Science Laboratories of the University of Melbourne: ed. by Prof. W. A. Osborne, D.Sc.
From Editor.

Catalogue of the books of the Manchester Incorporated Law Library Society.
From the Society.

1. Palacio de Mineria.
2. Howard Taylor Ricketts.
3. Discurso por Don Justo Sierra.
From Don J. Sierra, Mexico.

Warren's Book: edited by A. W. W. Dale, M.A.
From the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

A life of Ananda Mohan Bose. By Hem Chandra Sarkar.
From Br. and For. Unitarian Association.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909. 2 vols. By E. G. Hall, L.H.D.
From the Committee, New York.

The Christian Science Journal.
From the Dublin Christian Science Reading Room.

Goethe's Werther: Browning's Dramatis Personae: Pervigilium Veneris.
From Dover Press.

The last hurdle. By Edward Bacon.
From Mrs. D. G. Bacon, New York.

Inscriptiones antiquae in Asia Minori et Graecia collectae. Ed. Ric. Chandler.
From W. Dawson, M.A., T.C.D.

Virgile, Les Géorgiques: traduction nouvelle par H. Lantoine.
From Mdlle. Lantoine, St. Germain-en-Laye.

Anharmonic coordinates. By Lt.-Col. H. W. L. Hime, R.A.
From Author, Kew.

Treatises on agriculture in Japan.
From Hirotare Ando, London.

Papers on the pathology of the ear. By W. Sohier Bryant, M.D.
From Author, New York.

La pathogénèse de la tuberculose. Par le Prof. Dr. H. W. Middendorp.
From Author, Groningen.

Pedigree of Frankland of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.
From Sir Ralph Frankland-Payne-Gallwey, Bart.

Acrisia Vichiana nella "Scienza nuova": annotazioni per Pasquale Garofalo, Duca di Bonito.
From Author, Naples.

L. Salazar: Andrea Salazar, Pretore e Senatore di Palermo.
From Author, Italian Consulate.

Valedictory retrospect at All Souls' College. By T. E. Holland, D.C.L.
From Author, Oxford.

Traitement des tumeurs. Par Dr. J. A. Rivière.
From Author, Paris.

Sur l'ontogénèse de l'insecte, &c. Par Charles Janet.
From Author, Beauvais.

Bacon is Shake-speare. By Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart.
From Author.

Passing poems. By J. W. Poe, M.A.
From Author, Dublin.

Annals of Major Oliver Fry: compiled by William Fry.
From Compiler, Dublin.

Étude géométrique et dynamique des roulettes planes ou sphériques; and other papers. By Haton de la Goupillière.
From Author, Paris.

Beitrag zur Erforschung der Grundgewalten des Weltalls. Von Gust. Hose.
From Author, Dortmund.

1. Avesta Pahlavi, and Ancient Persian studies in honour of Shams-ul-Ulama Sanjana.
2. The Dinkard, vols. 9 and 11.
From H. C. D. Adenwala, Bombay.

Manual labour in San Thomé and Principe. By Francis Mantero.
From Author, Lisbon.

The Melvin Memorial at Concord. By J. C. Melvin.
From Author, Boston, U.S.A.

The Scotti and Picti in the "Excidium Britanniae." By Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans.
From Author.

Wills, registers, and inscriptions of Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire: edited by G. Denison Lumb.
From Editor, Leeds.

Die Erde kreist um den Mond. Von H. Haupt.
From Author, Dresden.

Pedigree of Richard Hart.
From Lt.-Genl. Sir R. C. Hart, K.C.B.

Notes of a modernised version of the Irish Aeneid II. from the Book of Ballymote, &c. By T. P. O'Nolan, M.A., F.R.U.I.
From Author.

Papers on the doctrine of the English Church concerning the Eucharistic Presence. By Rev. N. Dimock, M.A.
From J. T. Tomlinson, Anerley.

Kapillaranalyse. Von Fr. Goppelsroeder.
From Author, Basel.

An Irish Utopia. By John H. Edge, K.C., new edition, with introduction on Irish Round Towers.
From Author, Dublin.

When Tarboro was incorporated. By G. Lichtenstein.
From Author, Richmond, U.S.A.

On the origin of cometary bodies and Saturn's Rings. By Henry Wilde, D.Sc., F.R.S.
From Author, Manchester.

Documents pour une biographie de J. B. A. Godin, 3. vol.
From Mme. Dallet, Familistère de Guise.

Der Einfluss des Gautier d'Arras auf die altfranzösische Kunstepik. Von W. M. Stevenson.
From Author, Göttingen.

Homeri Odyssea. (*Atrebatii*, 1567.)
From Rev. Wm. H. Rennison, M.A., Villierstown.

Dodsley's Collection of poetry, its contents and contributors. By W. P. Courtney.
From Author, London.

Francis Adrian van der Kemp, an autobiography edited by Helen L. Fairchild.
From Editor, New York.

Adam's Chronicle of Bristol.
From F. F. Fox, Yate House, Glouc.

Aryan word-building. By G. O. Holbrooke.
From Author, New York.

Missale juxta ritum Sacri Ordinis Praedicatorum. Romae, 1823.
From T. W. Lyster, M.A.

S. Stephen's Book of carols. By J. Matthews.
From Author, Guernsey.

From freedom to despotism. By C. M. Hollingsworth.
From Author, Washington.

The influence of underground water on health. By Baldwin Latham, M. Inst. C.E.
From Author, Westminster.

The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry: compiled by Lt.-Col. R. W. Williams Wynn.
From J. Marshall Dugdale.

Hiberno-Danish Coins. By Bernard Roth, F.S.A.
From Author.

Ecclesiastical history of Caithness. By Rev. D. Beaton.
From Author, Wick.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York: 126th anniversary dinner.
From The Society.

Report of the Committee on Devonshire verbal provincialisms: edited by C. H. Laycock.
From Editor.

Contrexéville et Wildungen. Par le dr. Gaston Parturier.
From Author, Paris.

Baptisms, marriages, burials, from the church records of Rev. A. R. Robbins, first minister of Norfolk, Connecticut.
From C. and E. B. Stoeckel.

Regeneration: an account of the social work of the Salvation Army. By H. Rider Haggard.
From The Salvation Army.

Robert Browning e il suo capolavoro.
From Francesco di Silvestri-Falconieri, Duca di Lebona, Rome.

Die Verfassung der Kirche von England. Von Felix Makower, Dr. jur.
From Author.

Tales of the Wars of the Gempei. By James S. de Benneville: 2 vols.
From Author, Yokohama.

Wreyland Documents: edited by Cecil Torr, M.A.
From Author, Wreyland.

The succession of parochial clergy in the united diocese of Cashel and Emly. By Rev. St. John D. Seymour, B.D.
From Author.

Memoir of Bishop Seabury. By Rev. W. J. Seabury, D.D.
From Author.

Fundamentals in education, art, and civics. By G. L Raymond, L.H.D.
From Author, Washington.

Australian plants suitable for parks, &c. By W. R. Guilfoyle.
From Mrs. M'Ilwraith, Melbourne.

1. Epidemic Poliomyelitis. 2. Das Empfinden von Tonschwingungen. By W. Sohier Bryant, M.D.
From Author, New York.

The Sirr family and freemasonry. J. Morgan and his Phœnix Britannicus. By Harry Sirr, F.R.I.B.A.; also an autograph letter to the author by W. E. H. Lecky on Major Sirr.
From Author, London.

Legends of Ma-uī, a Demi-God of Polynesia, and of his Mother Hina. By W. D. Westervelt.
From Author, Hawai.

Les écoles polonaises. Par E. Piasecki.
From Author, Lwow.

Certificate from Clerk of the Pipe's Office, 1819.
From Charles Stanuell, M.A.

Compulsory continuation schools in Germany. By H. A. Clay.
From Author, Winchester.

Grammar School, Carrickmacross; List of Entrances, T.C.D., 1706-1909: edited by Rev. B. Moffett, M.A.
From Editor.

Krupp's Gussstahlfabrik. Von Prof. Dr. F. C. G. Müller. German, English, and French editions.
From MM. Krupp, Essen.

A Handbook to Modern Irish. By J. P. Henry, M.D.
From Author, Galway.

The Centenary Book of the Church of Ireland Training College.
From Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, D.D.

Cráneos del Africa Tropical. Por F. de las Barras de Aragon.
From Author, Madrid.

Submarine cables for long distance telephone circuits. By Major W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G.
From Author, General Post Office, London.

The master of brevity. By John P. Davis.
From Author, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.
Literary criticism. By Prof. J. E. Spingarn.
From Author, New York.
1. Zeitschrift der Deutschen und Oesterreichischen Alpen Vereins : 24 vols.
2. Les Alpes et les grandes ascensions. Par E. Levasseur.
From George Scriven, M.D.
La fiebre tifoidea. Por el dr. O. G. Fabela.
From Author, Mexico.
The Battle of Knocknanoss. By Richard Foley.
From Author, Dublin.
A writer's inkhorn. By Mrs. L. B. Dudley.
From Author, New York.
The strange adventures of the Rev. James Gordon. By J. M. Bulloch.
From Author, London.
Krakau im XIV. Jahr hundert. Von Eugen v. Sokolowski.
From Author.
Yale University, Class of '89 Vicennial. By C. H. Sherrill.
From Author, New York.
Crofton Memoirs. By Henry Thomas Crofton.
From Author, Maidenhead.
Crown and Realm.
From MM. Burroughs and Wellcome.
Bibliographie des travaux de L. Delisle : Supplément. Par P. Lacombe.
From Author, Paris.
Hardwicke of Hardwicke and Burcott. By J. W. Hardwicke-Jones.
From Author.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows :—

September, 1889,	218,241	September, 1900,	264,075
,, 1890,	221,336	,, 1901,	269,939
,, 1891,	224,586	,, 1902,	275,110
,, 1892,	228,037	,, 1903,	280,741
,, 1893,	231,538	,, 1904,	287,248
,, 1894,	235,093	,, 1905,	293,638
,, 1895,	238,606	,, 1906,	299,068
,, 1896,	241,818	,, 1907,	305,248
,, 1897,	244,887	,, 1908,	311,570
,, 1898,	251,876	,, 1909,	317,214
,, 1899,	257,323	,, 1910,	323,423

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 P.M. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 P.M. during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Normal Climatological Station.

In January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two earth-thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.*

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

* For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 264), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 264), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 263), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903–1906 [see Calendar Vol. III., pp. 457–463]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research.

Letters Patent.

1 George V., 24th May, A.D. 1911.

Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, We greet you well:

Our Will and Pleasure is that you forthwith cause effectual Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, in the form and to the effect following:—

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Recital. Whereas it has been represented to Us by the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, that it would be in the interest and for the benefit of Our said College, that certain alterations and amendments should be made in the constitution of the Body Corporate of Our said College, and of the Governing Body thereof, commonly called the Board, and of the University Council, and that certain additional powers should be given to the said Governing Body as hereby constituted, and further, that certain provisions should be made for the future government of the Divinity School of Our said College, and certain other provisions incidental to the several matters aforesaid as hereinafter set forth.

Know ye therefore that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and by and with the

consent of the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, do hereby ordain and declare as follows; that is to say,

1. OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that the several provisions in the several Letters Patent, or Charters, set forth or referred to in Schedule I. hereto annexed, be, and the same are, hereby repealed. Schedule I.

2. AND FURTHER, Our will and pleasure is that the Body Corporate of Our said College, constituted by the Charters of 34 Eliz., and 13 Charles I., shall consist of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Our said College, together with two additional members of the said Governing Body to be elected as hereinafter provided by the Professors not being Fellows of Our said College enumerated in Schedule II. hereto annexed. Corporation of the College.

3. All provisions in any existing Letters Patent, Royal Letters, Charters, or Statutes of Our said College, dealing with or referring to, and all powers hitherto exercisable by, the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, shall be deemed to refer to, and be exercisable by, the Body Corporate of Our said College as hereby constituted. Schedule II.

4. AND FURTHER, Our will and pleasure is that the Governing Body of Our said College (hereinafter called "the Board") shall consist of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board, as hereinafter provided, to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Fellows of Our said College other than Senior Fellows, and two representatives of the body of Professors enumerated in Schedule II. hereto, to be elected as hereinafter provided, and that the following provisions shall have effect in regard to such Governing Body:— Governing Body of the College. *Ex-officio* Members. Representatives of Junior Fellows. Representatives of Professors. Schedule II.

(1) The Fellows of Our said College other than Senior Fellows shall from time to time nominate and elect from amongst their number two representatives as members of the Board, and the persons so elected shall continue, save in the first instance as hereinafter provided, to be members of the Board until the expiration of the period of two years from the date of their election respectively, or until such time as they shall respectively cease to be Fellows or become Senior Fellows, whichever of the said events shall first happen. The election of such two representatives in the first instance shall be completed on a day not later than the last day of Trinity Term, 1911. Of the two representatives so elected in the first

Election by Junior Fellows.

instance, one shall vacate office, according to the Rules to be prescribed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, and his place shall be filled by election, at the end of the first year after his election; the other shall vacate office, and his place shall be filled by election, at the end of the second year; and so on by annual rotation. Each outgoing representative for the time being shall be re-eligible. The election of a member in the place of the member annually vacating office in rotation shall be completed on a day not later than the last day of Trinity Term in each year. The person elected in the place of any representative ceasing to be a Fellow or becoming a Senior Fellow shall vacate office at the same time as the person in whose stead he shall have been elected would have done had he not ceased to be a Fellow or become a Senior Fellow.

Schedule II.

(2) The body of the Professors aforesaid, enumerated in Schedule II. hereto, shall from time to time nominate and elect from amongst their number, or from amongst the Fellows of Our said College other than Senior Fellows, two representatives as members of the Board, and the persons so elected shall continue, save in the first instance as hereinafter provided, to be members of the Board until the expiration of the period of two years from the date of their election respectively, or until such time as they shall respectively cease to be Fellows or Professors, or shall become Senior Fellows, whichever of the said events shall first happen. The election of such two representatives in the first instance shall be completed on a day not later than the last day of Trinity

Election by Professors.

Term, 1911. Of the two representatives so elected in the first instance, one shall vacate office, according to the Rules to be prescribed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, and his place shall be filled by election at the end of the first year after his election; the other shall vacate office, and his place shall be filled by election, at the end of the second year; and so on by annual rotation. Each outgoing representative for the time being shall be re-eligible. The election of a member in the place of the member annually vacating office in rotation shall be completed on a day not later than the last day of Trinity Term in each year. The person elected in the place of any representative ceasing to be a Fellow or Professor or becoming a Senior Fellow shall vacate office at the same time as the person in whose stead he shall have been elected would have done had he not ceased to be a Fellow or Professor or become a Senior Fellow. Provided always that no person holding more than one Professor-

ship shall at any election be entitled to more votes than if he held only one Professorship.

Rules to be framed for election of Members by Fellows and Professors.

(3) Such nominations and elections of representatives of the Fellows other than Senior Fellows and of the Professors as aforesaid shall be made in accordance with rules and regulations to be framed by the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of Our said University, and the said Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, is hereby authorized to frame such rules and regulations, in conformity with the provisions of these Our Letters Patent, including rules and regulations as to the rotation in which the aforesaid representatives shall vacate office; provided that such rules and regulations shall be approved by each of the electing bodies respectively, and shall be promulgated at least one month before the day fixed for the first such election.

Casual vacancies among elected Members, how to be filled.

(4) Any casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise amongst the members of the Board elected as aforesaid shall be filled up by the election of a qualified person according to the provisions hereinbefore contained upon a day not later than twenty-one days nor sooner than seven days after such occurrence shall have been notified to the Provost, or in his absence to the Vice-Provost, the respective times for the nomination and election to be fixed by the Provost, or in his absence by the Vice-Provost, and publicly notified by him. The person so elected shall hold office until the time when the person to whose place he has been elected would in regular order of rotation have vacated his office. If such vacancy shall occur during a College vacation, the occurrence shall be deemed for the purpose of such notices to have taken place on the first day of the ensuing Term.

Rules for convening and procedure of Board and conditions of attendance to be framed.

(5) The Board of Our said College as hereby constituted in conformity with the provisions of these Our Letters Patent shall frame rules and regulations determining the mode of convening and procedure of the Board, and the conditions of attendance of the Members, so far as these or any of them may not be determined in existing statutes; such rules and regulations shall provide that every Member shall be summoned to every meeting of the Board, and that all such rules and regulations shall before coming into force receive the assent of the Visitors of Our said College.

Powers exercisable by present Board transferred

(6) All provisions in any existing Letters Patent, Royal Letters, Charters, or Statutes of Our said College, dealing with, or referring to, and all powers hitherto exercisable by the said Provost and seven Senior Fellows

to re-constituted Board.

as a body shall, save as hereinafter provided, be deemed to refer to and be exercisable by the Board as hereby constituted.

Additional powers.

(7) In addition to all powers exercisable by the Governing Body of Our said College as hitherto constituted, the Board as hereby constituted may, notwithstanding anything in any existing Letters Patent, Royal Letters, Charters, or Statutes contained, exercise all, or any, of the following powers, that is to say:—

To appoint External Examiners.

(*a*) The Board may, whenever they shall in their discretion think fit so to do, select and appoint such and so many External Examiners as to them shall seem fit to take part in the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships, either in addition to or in substitution for Fellows of Our said College, or Professors of Our said University.

To refuse to elect a Fellow after an Examination.

(*b*) The Board may refuse to elect a Fellow in any year in which no candidate shall in their opinion have shown sufficient merit at the Examination for Fellowship; provided that in no case shall the Board exercise such power without having previously obtained a special report from the Fellowship Examiners concerned on the merits of any candidate whose election may be in question.

To create a Tutorial vacancy.

(*c*) On the occurrence of any vacancy among the Tutor Fellows, the Board may, with the consent of not less than three-fourths of the Tutor Fellows, such consent to be given in writing, and with the approval of the Visitors, decline to elect a Fellow to such vacancy, and by enacting that the Tutorial Fund shall in future be divided among the same number as if the said vacancy had been filled, create a permanent vacancy which shall always remain in the Junior Grade, and use the moneys thus rendered available in making provision, subject to the approval of the Tutors' Committee, for the appointment of special teachers in the Arts Course; provided that the Board shall also have the power of electing a Fellow to such vacancy, if and when they shall consider it desirable.

To omit to hold Fellowship Examination in any year.

(*d*) It shall not be obligatory on the Board to hold an Examination for Fellowship every year; and the Board, with the consent of the Visitors of Our said College, may omit to hold such Examination in any year in which they may think it advisable so to do. Provided always that not less than ten calendar months' notice, prior to the usual time of holding such Examination must be given of the intention not to hold the same.

(*e*) The Board may also at any time in any year in which they may think it advisable so to do, and whether any Fellow shall have been or may be elected by Examination in that year or not, elect as Fellow of Our said College without examination any Professor of Our said University, or King's Professor elected in pursuance of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament of 40 George III., chapter 84, and 30 Victoria, chapter 9, otherwise duly qualified in accordance with the Statutes. Provided always that no Professor shall be so elected without the assent of a majority of the Fellows, Senior and Junior, of Our said College, such assent to be given in writing on papers prepared for the purpose and sent out to every Fellow by the Registrar of the Board. Every such paper duly filled and signed shall be enclosed in an envelope and returned to the said Registrar on or before a day named in each paper, and shall by the said Registrar be submitted unopened to the Vice-Chancellor of Our said University; and the said Vice-Chancellor and the Provost of Our said College together shall act as the scrutineers of such papers, and shall declare the results to the Board. Provided always that such Fellow elected without examination shall not be eligible to a Tutorship or to the office of Senior Tutor in Our said College; and that such Fellow shall for purposes of seniority be placed at the bottom of the list of the Fellows of Our said College existing at the time of his election; and that such Fellow may be co-opted as a Senior Fellow, and shall thereupon cease to be a Professor of Our University or a King's Professor as the case may be; but if for any other reason he ceases permanently to be a Professor of Our University or King's Professor, he shall also cease to be a Fellow of Our said College. To elect a Professor to a Fellowship without Examination.

(*f*) The Board may also, with the like assent, at any time elect persons of distinction in Science or Literature, as Honorary Fellows of Our said College. Such Honorary Fellowship shall not entitle the holder to any vote, voice, power, or authority in Our said College or University, or to a share in any dividend, or to any emoluments whatever in Our said College or University, nor shall such Honorary Fellows be deemed Fellows for the purposes of the College Charters, but except as aforesaid such Honorary Fellows shall enjoy such privileges and advantages as the Board may from time to time determine. The Board may with the assent of a majority of the said Fellows, Senior and Junior, other than Honorary Fellows, such assent to be given in writing, terminate the tenure of any Honorary Fellowship. To elect Honorary Fellows. Their position.

(*g*) The Board may with the consent of the Council of Our said University and of the Visitors of Our said College, if in the interests of Our said College they consider it advisable so to do, decree that any Professor of Our said University, who, in the opinion of the Board, has rendered valuable services as such Professor, shall hold his Professorship for life, subject nevertheless as heretofore to deprivation thereof by the Board, acting with the aforesaid consents, for misconduct, or if, in the opinion of the Board, he shall have wilfully neglected any of the duties of his office, or shall engage in any occupation which is incompatible with the proper discharge of his said duties, and shall not forthwith abandon the same on being required by them so to do.

To decree life-tenure of Professorships—subject to deprivation.

(*h*) The Board may also, with the like consents as in the last preceding clause mentioned, if they think fit, in case any such Professor of Our University shall in their opinion have become incapacitated for the efficient discharge of his duties by age, permanent infirmity, or other sufficient cause, declare his Professorship vacant, and may, according as the finances of Our said College permit, allow him such retiring pension, not exceeding two-thirds of his emoluments, as the Board deem adequate, due regard being had to the length of time during which he has held office, and the importance of his services to the University.

To allow Retiring Pensions to Professors.

(*i*) The Board may, if they think fit, from time to time elect to the Office of Bursar or Senior Lecturer or Registrar any Fellow of Our said College: Provided always that during the period of five years from the date of these Our Letters Patent no such election shall be made without the consent of a majority of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows. In the giving or withholding of such consent the Provost shall, in the event of an equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

To elect Junior Fellows to the Office of Bursar, Registrar, or Senior Lecturer.

(*k*) The Board may require reports at fixed periods, and at other times when they consider it necessary, from the several Special Committees to be constituted as hereinafter provided of the various Schools of Our said College, as to the studies and requirements, financial and otherwise, and the general condition of such Schools, and may also before carrying into effect any change in the administration or equipment of any School, require a special report from the Committee of that school and of any other School likely to be affected by the proposed change, as to the probable effect thereof,

To require Reports from Committees of Schools.

and it shall be the duty of any Committee from which the Board shall have required any such report to furnish the same accordingly.

Retirement of Fellows.

Voluntary Retirement of Fellows on pensions according to scale to be fixed.

5. (1) And further, Our will and pleasure is, that, in addition to the provision for the retirement of the Provost or Fellows made by the Letters Patent of 43 Vict., April 27, 1880, the Provost or any Fellow wishing to resign his Provostship or Fellowship respectively shall be at liberty, at the age of 70 or upwards, to offer his resignation to the Board, on condition of retirement on a pension to be calculated according to a scale to be fixed as soon as may be convenient after the issue of these Our Letters Patent by the Board as hereby constituted, provided that such scale shall have received the assent in writing of a majority of the Fellows, Senior and Junior, and the approval of the Visitors of Our said College; and further that it shall be in the power of the Visitors of Our said College, on the application of the Board, to require any Fellow, who by mental infirmity may be incapable of resigning his Fellowship, to retire on the pension as provided for by the said Letters Patent of 43rd Victoria. Provided always that the total expenditure on such retiring pensions shall not exceed the £5000 a year allowed by the Letters Patent of 43rd Vict. aforesaid.

Compulsory Retirement for Mental Infirmity.

(2) Provided always, that in the case of all Fellows existing at the time when these Our Letters Patent come into effect, the Retiring Pensions of those who may retire on the ground of infirmity shall be calculated in the manner fixed by the said Letters Patent of 43rd Victoria, April 27th, 1880, and as if all three offices of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, and Registrar were, at the time of each such retirement, held by Senior Fellows.

The University Council.

The University Council.

6. And it is further Our will and pleasure, with the consent of the Chancellor, Doctors, and Masters of Our said University, that the Council constituted by the Letters Patent granted by Our Royal Predecessor, Queen VICTORIA, in the thirty-eighth year of her Reign, shall henceforth be constituted and elected as hereinafter provided.

Constitution of the Council.

Constitution of Council.

The Council shall consist of the following members:—

The Provost of Our said College or in his absence the Vice-Provost for the time being.

The Senior Lecturer of Our said College for the time being.

The Registrar of Our said College for the time being.

Two members to be elected by the Board of Our said College from amongst the Members of the Senate of Our University of Dublin, as constituted and incorporated under and by virtue of the Royal Charter or Letters Patent given and granted by Our Royal Predecessor, Victoria, in the twenty-first year of her reign.

Six Members to be elected from amongst the Members of the said Senate by all of the Junior Fellows of Our said College and those of the Professors of Our said University and of the said King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined.

One Member to be elected from amongst the Members of the said Senate by those of the said Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law.

Two Members to be elected from amongst the Members of the said Senate by those of the said Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic.

One Member to be elected from amongst the Members of the said Senate by those of the said Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering.

Four Members to be elected from amongst the Members of the said Senate by the Members of the said Senate.

7. The Schools in Arts shall consist of the following Schools, viz.:—

The School of Mathematics,
The School of Classics,
The School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.
The School of Mental and Moral Science.
The School of Experimental Science,
The School of Natural Science,
The School of History and Political Science,
The School of Modern Languages and Literature,
The School of Legal and Political Science,
The School of Celtic Languages,

and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

Voting at Elections not cumulative.

8. At every election of Members of the Council every elector of each body of electors as aforesaid shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election by that body of electors, and may give all such votes or some of them to the Candidates, but may not give more than one vote to any one Candidate. Provided always that no person holding more than one Professorship shall at any election be entitled to more votes than if he held only one Professorship.

Rules for Election of Members of Council to be framed and approved.

9. The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of Our said University is hereby authorized to frame rules and regulations for the election of Members for the Council in conformity with the provisions of these Our Letters Patent; provided always that such rules and regulations shall be approved by the Senate of Our said University, and shall be promulgated at least one month before the day fixed for such election.

Election of First Council.

10. The election of Members for the first Council to be elected in accordance with the provisions of these Our Letters Patent shall be completed on a day not later than the 20th day of October, 1911.

Duration of Office.

11. Save and except in the case of Members of the said first Council each Member of the Council so elected shall continue in office for four years from the date of his election, and shall at the end of such four years vacate office, and his place shall be filled by election.

Outgoing Members eligible for re-election.

12. Each outgoing Member of the Council for the time being shall be re-eligible.

Casual vacancy.

Date of election to places vacated in rotation.

13. In the event of any casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise among the Members of the Council, such vacancy shall be filled by the like election by the body of electors entitled to elect to such vacancy as hereinbefore provided upon a day not later than twenty-one days, nor sooner than seven days after such occurrence shall have been notified to the Provost, or in his absence to the Vice-Provost, the respective times for the nomination and election to be fixed by the Provost or by the Vice-Provost and publicly notified by him. If such vacancy shall occur during a vacation, the occurrence shall be deemed, for the purpose of such notices, to have taken place on the first day of the ensuing term. The person elected upon the occurrence of any such casual vacancy shall vacate office at the same time as the person in whose stead he shall have been elected would have done had no such vacancy occurred.

Vacating of office by Members of the first Council.

14. In the case of the first Council elected as herein provided the two Members elected by the Board shall vacate office at the end of the first year, and their places shall be filled by election; the six members elected by all of the Junior Fellows of Our said College, and those of the Professors as aforesaid appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts, shall vacate office at the end of the second year, and their places shall be filled by election; the four Members elected at the several elections respectively by those of the said Junior Fellows and Professors as aforesaid appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools of Law, Physic, and Engineering, shall vacate office at the end of the third year, and their places shall be filled by election; and the four Members elected by the Members of the Senate shall vacate office at the end of the fourth year, and their places shall be filled by election.

15. In the Letters Patent of 38 Victoria the word 'ten' shall be substituted for the word 'nine' in the clause dealing with the quorum of Members at Meetings of the Council.

Schedule I.

16. And further, Our will and pleasure is that subject as hereinbefore provided and to the repeals of portions thereof specified in Schedule I. hereto the Letters Patent granted by Our Royal Predecessor Victoria in the 38th year of her reign shall remain in full force and effect.

Committees of Schools.

Special Committees of Schools.

17. And further Our will and pleasure is that the Board with the consent of the Council of Our said University as hereby constituted shall appoint Special Committees of Schools for all important departments of study recognized in the University, the said Special Committees to consist of the Professors, Assistant to Professor, Fellows, Readers, Lecturers, Examiners, and Registrars, hereinafter assigned to such Committees respectively or such other persons as may from time to time be appointed to such Committees by or under the authority of the Board with the consent of the said Council as hereinafter provided. Such Special Committees shall be appointed as soon as may be after the issue of these Our Letters Patent for each of the Schools enumerated in Schedule III. hereto.

Schedule III.

Power of Board and Council to vary Special Committees.

18. The Board with the consent of the said Council shall have power from time to time hereafter to vary the number, nature, or designation of such Special Committees on the recommendation of a majority of the members either of the Board or of the said Council.

19. The Professors, Assistant to Professor, Fellows, Readers, Lecturers, Examiners, and Registrars mentioned in Schedule IV. hereto shall in the first instance be assigned to the respective Committees for the said several Schools respectively. Schedule IV.

20. The Board, with the consent of the said University Council, shall have power to vary from time to time hereafter, on the recommendation of a majority of the members either of the Board or of the said Council, the constitution or membership of the said several Special Committees, and to appoint any Professors, Assistants to Professors, Fellows, Readers, Lecturers, Examiners, Registrars, or other persons, *ex-officio* members of one or more Special Committees other than those to which they shall have been at first severally assigned. Power of Board and Council to vary assignment of Professors, &c., to Special Committees.

21. The Board shall, as soon as may be after the issue of these Our Letters Patent, frame Regulations fixing quorums of attendance at the meetings of such Special Committees, and Rules for summoning such meetings, when not summoned by the Provost or Vice-Provost as hereinafter provided, and for determining the persons who, in the absence of the Provost or Vice-Provost, shall act as Chairmen, and who shall act as Secretaries, at such meetings. Board to frame Rules fixing quorums and summoning meetings.

22. The Provost or in his absence the Vice-Provost may, if and when he deems it desirable, summon a meeting of any such Committee, and if present shall act as Chairman at such meeting. Provost may summon meetings of Committees, and shall, if present, preside at all meetings.

23. It shall be the duty of the members of every Special Committee to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the studies and examinations of the University in the subjects of its department, and to prepare and present reports to the Board or to the University Council whenever the Board or Council shall require such reports, or whenever it shall to the majority of the members of any such Committee seem desirable, and also, when they think it advisable, to ask the Board or Council to receive a deputation from themselves to explain such report. Duty of members of Special Committee.

Divinity School Council.

24. And further, Our will and pleasure is that a Council (hereinafter called the Divinity School Council) be constituted for the Divinity School of Our said College, and that the following provisions shall have effect in regard to such Divinity School Council:— Divinity School Council.

(1) The Divinity School Council shall consist of the Its Constitution.

following members, all of whom shall be members of the Church of Ireland :—

The Provost Chairman.

(*a*) The Provost of Our said College for the time being, who shall be Chairman of the Divinity School Council, and in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

Five Representatives of Board.

(*b*) Five members to be nominated from time to time by the members of the Board other than the Provost.

Three Representatives of Teaching Staff.

(*c*) Three members of the Teaching Staff (as hereinafter defined) of the said Divinity School, viz. :

(*a*) The Regius Professor of Divinity for the time being, or his permanent Deputy.

(*b*) Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity for the time being.

(*c*) One member to be nominated from time to time by and from amongst the said Teaching Staff, other than the said Regius Professor, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and any member of the said Staff who may have been nominated as aforesaid by the Board.

Three Representatives of Bishops.

(*d*) Three members to be nominated from time to time by and from amongst the Bishops of the Church of Ireland, in such manner as the said Bishops shall from time to time determine.

(2) The Teaching Staff of the Divinity School shall consist of—

(*a*) The Professors in the said School, together with the Professors of Ecclesiastical History, of Biblical Greek, and of Pastoral Theology, or any Deputy to any such Professor.

(*b*) The Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers in the said School other than the Donnellan Lecturer.

(*c*) The Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

Provision when Provost or Vice-Provost not a member of the Church of Ireland.

(3) Should the Provost at any time not be, or cease to be, a member of the Church of Ireland, his place on the Divinity School Council shall be taken by the Vice-Provost, if and so long as he shall be a member of the said Church. Should the Vice-Provost not be, or cease to be, a member of the said Church, the Board shall nominate another person, being a member of the said

Church, to take the place of the Provost, or the Vice-Provost, as the case may be, on the Divinity School Council. The Vice-Provost, in the event of his becoming a member of the Divinity School Council, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or the person so nominated as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall be Chairman of the Divinity School Council, and have a second or casting vote, and shall not be entitled to take part in the nomination by the Board of the said five members of the Divinity School Council as hereinbefore provided.

(4) Should the Provost or the Vice-Provost, as the case may be, or any other member of the Divinity School Council, nominated by the Board under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, be unable to attend any meeting of the Divinity School Council, the Board shall, on receiving due notice of such inability, nominate a substitute or substitutes from a list previously prepared by them to take the place of him or them at such meeting; and in the event of the Provost or Vice-Provost, or the person nominated to take the place of the Provost or Vice-Provost as aforesaid, being unable to attend such meeting, the person nominated as substitute shall be Chairman of the Divinity School Council at such meeting, and have a casting vote as aforesaid.

Substitutes for non-attending members representing the Board.

(5) Should any member of the Divinity School Council nominated by the Bishops of the Church of Ireland as aforesaid be unable to attend any meeting of the Divinity School Council, the said Bishops shall, on receiving due notice of such inability, nominate a substitute or substitutes from a list previously prepared by them to take the place of him or them at such meeting.

Substitutes for non-attending nominees of Bishops.

(6) No member of the Divinity School Council shall be entitled to attend or vote at any election to an office for which he is a candidate.

Candidate for office not to vote.

(7) Should either the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, or the member of the Divinity School Council nominated by the Teaching Staff be debarred from attending and voting at any Council meeting by his candidature for an office in the patronage of the said Council, as hereinbefore provided, his place shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be filled for that occasion by that member of the Teaching Staff not thus disqualified and not already a member of the said Council who shall be senior in order of first appointment on the Teaching Staff. Provided that Professors in all cases shall rank for this purpose as senior to other

Place of Candidate debarred from voting, how filled for election.

Schedule V.

members of the Teaching Staff, and amongst themselves in the order set forth in Schedule V. hereto, and that the Wallace Divinity Lecturer shall for the same purpose rank last in order of seniority on the Teaching Staff.

Tenure of Office for members of Council.

(8) Each member of the Divinity School Council (other than the Provost or Vice-Provost, as the case may be, and the said Regius Professor and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity) shall continue in office for three years from the date of his nomination as a member of the Divinity School Council. At the end of such periods nominations for the vacant offices shall be made as hereinbefore provided, and the outgoing members shall in all cases be re-eligible.

Casual vacancies, how filled.

(9) In the event of any casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, among the members of the Divinity School Council nominated by the Board, or by the Bishops, or by the Teaching Staff of the said Divinity School, such vacancy shall be filled by the like nomination by the Board or the said Bishops, or the said Teaching Staff, as the case may be, of a duly qualified person.

Tenure of person filling casual vacancy.

(10) The person nominated upon the occurrence of any such casual vacancy shall retire from office at the same time as the person in whose stead he shall have been nominated would have done had no such vacancy occurred.

Council and Board to decide Courses of Study, &c., for Divinity Testimonium.

(11) The Divinity School Council shall, subject to the approval of the Board, determine and decide upon all courses of study, lectures, and examinations in the Divinity School precedent to and including the examination for the Divinity Testimonium, and shall, subject as aforesaid, select and appoint the examiners at such examinations, and shall also, subject as aforesaid, determine and decide upon all courses of study relating to catechetical lectures and examinations in Our said College in connexion with the Church of Ireland, and shall also, subject as aforesaid, from time to time, make such Rules and Regulations, or alterations in existing Rules and Regulations, as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid. Subject to the provisions aforesaid, the general control of the Divinity School and of the duties of the Teaching Staff and discipline of the students, shall be exercised by the Board.

Also to decide Courses for Catechetical Lectures and Examinations.

Board or Council may originate new Rules, &c., as to Studies, &c.

(12) New Rules and Regulations, or alterations in existing Rules or Regulations, respecting studies, lectures, and examinations in the Divinity School, may be originated either by the Board or by the Divinity School Council, but no such Rules, Regulations, or alterations shall take effect without the approval both of the Board and of the Divinity School Council.

Consent of Board and Council necessary for creation of new Professorships.

(13) No new Professorship in connexion with the Divinity School shall be created or founded without the consent of the Board and of the Divinity School Council.

Council to nominate to Professorships.

(14) The Divinity School Council shall nominate to all Professorships and Lectureships in the Divinity School, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament or by the direction of private founders, and all powers, authorities, rights, and duties, exercisable by or imposed upon the Provost and Senior Fellows by any existing Letters Patent, Royal Letters, Charters, or Statutes in reference to the appointment of any Professor or Lecturer in the said Divinity School, or any Deputy to such Professor, or the regulation of the duties of any such Professor, Deputy, or Lecturer, shall henceforth be exercised and discharged by the Divinity School Council, and all such Letters Patent, Royal Letters, Charters, or Statutes shall, so far as they deal with the matters aforesaid, be read and construed as if the Divinity School Council were substituted for the Provost and Senior Fellows: Provided always that the exercise and discharge by the Divinity School Council of any of such powers, authorities, rights, and duties shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the Board.

Persons nominated must be members of Church of Ireland or of Church in communion therewith.

Nomination subject to approval of Board.

(15) In exercising the said powers of nomination to any such Professorship, Lectureship, or Deputyship, the Divinity School Council may nominate or appoint any person who, in addition to possessing any required qualification, is a Member of the Church of Ireland or of a Church in communion therewith. All such nominations shall be subject to the approval of the Board: and in the event of the Board refusing their approval to the nomination by the Divinity School Council, the Chancellor of Our said University, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall decide whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they shall appear to him to be insufficient, he shall declare the person nominated by the Divinity School Council to be duly elected; if otherwise, the Divinity School Council shall proceed to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship or Lectureship, or upon the occurrence of any event necessitating the nomination of a Deputy, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, Lectureship, or Deputyship, shall vest in the said Chancellor, or, in his absence, in the said Vice-Chancellor.

On failure to elect, appointment to pass to Chancellor.

Cases in which Members of Teaching Staff may be deprived of office.

(16) If any Professor or Deputy to any Professor, or other Member of the Teaching Staff of the Divinity School shall cease to be either a Member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith, or shall, in the opinion of the Divinity School Council, teach any doctrines contrary to or at variance with the doctrines of the said Church of Ireland, he shall be cited to appear before the Divinity School Council, and due time to prepare for his defence shall be allowed him in the citation; and if, on hearing the cause and defence, he shall be convicted by the Divinity School Council of the matter charged against him, then he shall be removed from his office, or otherwise dealt with by the Divinity School Council as they may think fit: Provided always that any such Professor, Deputy, or member of the Teaching Staff may, within 14 days from the date of the publication of any decision of the Divinity School Council, appeal from such decision to the Court of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which may either affirm or reverse such decision, or otherwise deal with the cause as it may think fit.

Right of appeal to Court of General Synod.

Member of Staff ceasing to teach to vacate seat on Council.

(17) If any member of the Divinity School Council nominated by the Teaching Staff of the Divinity School shall, from any cause, permanently cease to teach in the Divinity School, he shall cease to be a member of the Divinity School Council.

Board and Visitors may change the salary of Regius Professor of Divinity.

(18) The Board may, from time to time, as vacancies occur, with the consent of the Visitors, increase or diminish the salary of the Regius Professor of Divinity, and may fix the said salary at such amount as they shall think fit.

Degrees in Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity exempted from control of Council.

25. The Divinity School Council shall not have any control or authority in connexion with the conditions on which University Degrees in Divinity are obtained or conferred. All exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of the said Degrees in Divinity, except in the cases provided for under the next succeeding clause, shall be under the control of a Court consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity, or his permanent Deputy, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being, subject nevertheless to the approval of the Board. Either the Board or the said Court may originate changes in reference to such exercises and examinations, but no such changes shall take effect without the approval

Exercises, &c., under control of Court.

Board or Court may originate changes.

both of the Board and of the said Court: Provided always that the Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy shall be designated as an Examiner for such Degrees.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing part of these Our Letters Patent, it shall be in the power of the Board in the future from time to time, as it may seem to them desirable, to appoint other Courts to control exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of the said University Degrees in Divinity by members of denominations other than the Church of Ireland or Churches in communion therewith, subject nevertheless to the approval of the Board. The members of such Courts shall be persons who hold or have held University Professorships or Professorships in a School of Divinity approved of by the Board. Either the Board or any such Court may frame schemes of such exercises or examinations, or originate changes in such exercises and examinations, but no such schemes or changes in any such schemes shall take effect without the approval both of the Board and of such Court: Provided always that the Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy shall be designated as an Examiner for such Degrees. Special arrangements for Degrees in Divinity for other denominations.

27. The Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy shall, as heretofore, present all candidates for the said Degrees in Divinity at Commencements. Regius Professor to present for Degrees in Divinity.

28. There shall be no religious tests for any Degrees in Divinity, and a candidate may present himself for the examinations and exercises for Degrees as arranged with the approval of the Board by any one of the above-mentioned Courts. No religious tests for Degrees in Divinity.

Power of making, amending, and altering Statutes.

29. And whereas by the Charter or Letters Patent granted by Our Royal Predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, in the 34th year of Her reign, power was given to the Provost and Fellows of the College thereby founded from time to time to make Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the Government of the said College; and whereas by the Charter or Letters Patent granted by Our Royal Predecessor, King Charles I, in the 13th year of His reign, the power of making Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances which had been so granted to the Provost and Fellows of the said College was thereby, with the assent and consent of the Provost, Fellows, Power of making Statutes and Ordinances by Provost and Fellows in Charter of Elizabeth.

Reserved to Crown by Charter of Charles I.

and Scholars, reserved to His Majesty the King, his Heirs and Successors: now, it is Our will and pleasure that the said power of making, altering, or amending Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the government of Our said College, including Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, or alterations or amendments of Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, varying from time to time the constitution of the Board as herein established, and the mode of election to Fellowships, and the conditions of tenure of Fellowships by Fellows hereafter elected, and any other matters hereinbefore provided for, shall

To be vested in New Board, subject to assent of majority of the Fellows.

be vested in and exercised by the Board hereby constituted, provided always that all such Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, and alterations or amendments of such Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, shall have received the assent of a majority of the Fellows of Our said College, such assent to be signified in writing,

Approval of Visitors required.

and the approval of the Visitors of Our said College; provided that such Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, or alterations or amendments of Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, shall not alter or affect the Constitution of the Body Corporate of Our said College, or the Constitution or powers of the Divinity School Council as hereinbefore established; and provided that no such Law, Statute, or Ordinance, or such alteration or amendment of any Law, Statute, or Ordinance, dealing with studies or examinations in Our said College, or

Consents of University Council and of Senate required in certain cases.

with the studies or examinations precedent to Degrees in Our said University, shall have any effect or validity unless and until it shall have been approved by the University Council, and in the case of a Law, Statute, or Ordinance, or alteration or amendment of any Law, Statute, or Ordinance, dealing with the conferring of Degrees, by the Senate of Our said University; and provided also that the said Board before making any Law, Statute, or Ordinance, or alteration or amendment of any Law, Statute, or

No Statute or Ordinance to affect Constitution or powers of Divinity Council.

Ordinance, in any way affecting the powers of any Officer of Our said College, shall afford to the Officer thereby affected an opportunity of bringing before the Board, for their consideration, his views upon such proposed Law, Statute, or Ordinance, or such proposed alteration or amendment of any Law, Statute, or Ordinance.

SCHEDULE I.

Clauses to be repealed.

CHARTA 13 CAROLI PRIMI.

Power of making laws reserved to the Crown.

"Cumque eadem nuper regina per easdem literas suas patentes concesserit, et licentiam dederit, præfatis Præposito, et Sociis ejusdem Collegii, ut leges, statuta, et ordinationes pro suo Collegio piè et fideliter gubernando, de tempore in tempus, in perpetuum facerent, constituerent, et confirmarent: Et ut quascunque leges bene constitutas censerent in alterutrâ academiâ Cantabrigiensi, aut Oxoniensi, modò sibi aptas et accommodatas judicarent, intra se stabilirent: Nos hanc potestatem, statuta et ordinationes condendi et constituendi præfatis Præposito et Sociis prædicti Collegii, ut præfertur, prius concessam, cum assensu et consensu eorundem Præpositi, Sociorum, et Scholarium, nobismet ipsis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris modo reservari et continuari volumus in perpetuum."

LETTERS PATENT, 54 GEO. III.

"And further, it is Our will and pleasure that in case of neglect of the duties prescribed by this, or any of the statutes already in force, to the Professor and to his deputy, that then the Professor or deputy so neglecting shall be admonished by the Provost or Vice-Provost, and the Senior Fellows; and if after being twice admonished he shall persist in his negligence, he shall then be cited to appear before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and due time to prepare for his defence shall be allowed him in the citation; and if on hearing the cause and defence he shall be convicted of negligence, then he shall be removed from his Professorship by the Provost or the Vice-Provost and the Senior Fellows, but with a reservation of appeal to the Visitors of our said College, as already provided in the statute 'De professoribus tam sacræ theologiæ quam juris feudalis atque Anglici.'"

LETTERS PATENT, 28 VICT.

"Provided always that such Examiners be selected from amongst the Fellows of Our said College, or the Professors of Our University."

LETTERS PATENT, 38 VICT.

"Constitution of the Council:—

"The Provost of Our said College, or in his absence the Vice-Provost: Four Members to be elected by the Senior Fellows of Our said College out of the Members of the Senate of the said University, as constituted and incorporated under and by virtue of Our Royal Charter or Letters Patent, given and granted in the twenty-first year of Our reign: Four Members to be elected out of the said Senate by the Junior Fellows:"

"Four Members to be elected out of the said Senate by the Professors who are not Fellows:"

"And Four Members to be elected out of the said Senate by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing Member or Members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors."

"Cumulative Voting:—

"At every election of Members of the Council every elector of each Class shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election in that class, and may give all such votes to any one Candidate, or may distribute them among the Candidates as he thinks fit."

"Rules for holding first election to be framed and approved," and "Vacating of office by Members of Council."

"The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, of Our said University, is hereby authorized to frame rules and regulations for the first election of Members for the Council, in conformity with the provision of these Our Letters Patent; provided always that such rules and regulations shall be approved by the Senate of Our said University, and shall be promulgated at least one month before the day fixed for such election."

"The several members so elected as aforesaid shall vacate office in the following rotation":—

"The members elected by the Senior Fellows shall vacate office at the end of the first year; those elected by the Junior Fellows at the end of the second year; those elected by the Professors at the

end of the third year; and those elected by the members of the Senate who had not voted as Fellows or Professors at the end of the fourth year."

"The same course of electing to and vacating office shall be pursued from time to time in each period of four years."

"Save and except in the case of members constituting the First Council, each member shall continue in office for four years. Each outgoing member of the Council for the time being shall be eligible for re-election."

"The election of members for the said first Council shall be completed on a day not later than the 31st day of December, 1874."

"Any casual vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, among the members of the Council shall be filled up by the election of a qualified person according to the provisions hereinbefore contained, upon a day not later than twenty-one days, nor sooner than seven days, after such occurrence shall have been notified to the Provost, or in his absence, to the Vice-Provost, the respective times for the nomination and election to be fixed by the Provost or by the Vice-Provost, and publicly notified by him. If such vacancy shall occur during a vacation, the occurrence shall be deemed for the purpose of such notices to have taken place on the first day of the ensuing term."

"The person to be elected upon the occurrence of any such casual vacancy shall vacate office at the same time when the other members elected by the same class of electors shall retire in rotation as aforesaid."

LETTERS PATENT, 43 VICT.

"And whereas it is desirable that a fixed rule should be laid down for the election of Fellows, and that provision should be made for the election of a Fellow in Our said College every year, Our will and pleasure is, that an election for one Fellowship, and one only, shall be held every year, irrespective of vacancies."

SCHEDULE II.

PROFESSORS NOT BEING FELLOWS.

Professors of the University.

The Royal Astronomer of Ireland on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Applied Chemistry.
The University Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
The Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.
The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of Oratory.
The Professor of Political Economy.
The Professor of Modern History.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Professor of Pastoral Theology.

The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence.

The Regius Professor of Physic.
The Regius Professor of Surgery.
The University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.
The Professor of Surgery.

King's Professors.

The King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
The King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
The King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
The King's Professor of Midwifery.

The Professor of Civil Engineering.
The Professor of Music.
The Professor of Agriculture.

Together with any of the following Professors of Our said University who shall not for the time being be Fellows of our said College, namely:—

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
The University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology.
The Professor of Education.

And such other Professors, not being Fellows of Our said College, as may hereafter be duly elected to Chairs duly created in accordance with the Statutes of Our said College.

SCHEDULE III.

SCHOOLS HAVING SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

List of Schools to have Special Committees.

The School of Mathematics.
The School of Classics.
The School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages.
The School of Mental and Moral Science.
The School of Experimental Science.
The School of Natural Science.
The School of History and Political Science.
The School of Modern Languages and Literature.
The School of Legal and Political Science.
The School of Celtic Languages.
The School of Law.
The School of Physic.
The School of Engineering.
The Indian and Home Civil Service School.
The Army School.
The School of Music.
The School of Education.
The School of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE IV.

FIRST MEMBERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

List of first Professors, &c. assigned to Special Committees.

School of Mathematics :—

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
The University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Astronomer Royal on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.
The Fellows who have answered in Mathematics at the Fellowship Examination.

School of Classics :—

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology.
The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.
The Fellows who have answered in Classics at the Fellowship Examination.

School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages :—

The Professor of Hebrew.
The Lecturers in Hebrew.
The Examiners in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.
The Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.
The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.
The Fellows who have answered in Hebrew at the Fellowship Examination.

School of Mental and Moral Science :—

The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Fellows who have answered in Mental and Moral Science at the Fellowship Examination.

School of Experimental Science :—

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Applied Chemistry.
The Fellows who have answered in Experimental Science at the Fellowship Examination.

Schools of Natural Science:—

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.
The Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The University Professor of Botany.
The King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
The Lecturer in Pathology.

School of History and Political Science:—

The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology.
The Professor of Political Economy.
The Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in History and Political Science.
The Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in History and Political Science.

School of Modern Languages and Literature:—

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
The Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.
The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.
The Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature.
The Examiners for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature.

School of Legal and Political Science:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Professor of Political Economy.
The Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence.
The Lecturers and Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in Legal and Political Science.

School of Celtic Languages:—

The Professor of Irish.
The Lecturer in Celtic Languages.
The Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology.

School of Law:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence.
The Registrar of the Law School.

School of Physic:—

The Regius Professor of Physic.
The Regius Professor of Surgery.
The Professor of Surgery.
The University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy.
The University Professor of Botany.
The Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The Lecturer in Pathology.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Four King's Professors.
The Registrar of the School of Physic.

School of Engineering:—

The Professor of Civil Engineering.
The Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Applied Chemistry.
The Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.
The Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy.
The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.
The Lecturer in Electric Traction.
The Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.
The Registrar of the Engineering School.

Indian and Home Civil Service School:—

The Readers and Lecturers for the Indian and Home Civil Service.
The Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

The Army School:—

The Lecturers of the Army School of the University.
The Registrar of the Army School.

The School of Music :—

The Professor of Music.
The Examiners in the School of Music.
The Registrar of the School of Music.

The School of Education :—

The Professor of Education.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Examiners in the School of Education.
The Registrar of the School of Education.

The School of Agriculture :—

The Professor of Agriculture.
The Professor of Zoology.
The University Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Applied Chemistry.
The University Professor of Botany.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Registrar of the School of Agriculture.

Schedule V.

Precedence of Professors for the Purpose of Clause 24 (7).

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Professor of Pastoral Theology.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and Successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same : and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in all Our Courts, or elsewhere, in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and for the best advantage of Our said College and University, any misrecital, non-recital, omission,

Letters Patent to be enrolled in Record Office.

defect, imperfection, matter, or thing in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that these Our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of the Chancery Division of Our High Court of Justice in Ireland within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these Presents.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 24th day of May, 1911, in the First year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1910–1911.

Michaelmas Term, 1910.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{1 - \dfrac{a+b}{a^2+b^2}}{\dfrac{1}{b} - \dfrac{a+b}{a^2+b^2}} + \frac{\dfrac{1}{a} - \dfrac{a-b}{a^2+b^2}}{\dfrac{1}{b} - \dfrac{b-a}{a^2+b^2}}.$$

2. Find the quotient of

$$36x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 + \frac{1}{4} - 4xy - 6x + \frac{1}{3}y \quad \text{by} \quad 6x - \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{1}{2}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$x - 4\tfrac{3}{4} + \frac{x+10}{5} = \frac{x}{4} + 1 + \frac{x-2}{3}.$$

4. Find the highest common factor of the expressions

$$9x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4, \quad 3x^4 - 8x^3y + 5x^2y^2 - 2xy^3.$$

5. Find the values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$14x - 20y = 2,$$
$$24x - 30y = 12.$$

6. A man sold a horse for £60 and one-third as much as he gave for it, and gained ten pounds: what did he give for the horse?

7. Find the dividend on £1463 15*s.* at 4*s* 7*d.* in the £.

8. Find the value of 1250 oz. of gold at £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

9. A man buys copper at £35 per ton. At what price per lb. must he sell it so as to gain 20 per cent.?

10. Express $\cdot\dot{2}14285\dot{7}$ as a vulgar fraction.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[*Answer* THREE *questions in each section.*]

[A.]

1. Note briefly the circumstances which led to the accession (*a*) of William I, (*b*) of William III to the throne of England.

2. The greatest constitutional reforms in the history of England were obtained from the worst sovereigns?

3. Name the chief authors of the reign of Elizabeth, and the chief statesmen in the reigns of Henry VIII and George III.

4. Give a short sketch of British colonial expansion from 1750 to 1800.

5. What events are connected with each of the following years:—
871, 1066, 1171, 1296, 1314. 1485, 1513, 1558, 1649, 1689, 1704, 1707, 1801, 1815, 1829, 1831, 1854, 1857, 1881, 1903?

[B.]

1. Where are—Posen, Delft, Salamanca, Salonica, Pittsburg, Nice, Havana, Vancouver, Monte Video, Sarawak, Smyrna, Prague, Warsaw, Malines, Cettigne?

2. Name in order the countries which would be passed by a ship sailing along the coast from the Persian Gulf to Behring Straits.

3. Name the states of Australia, with their capital towns.
Describe the position of—Alberta, Cyprus, Chili, Thibet, Madagascar.

4. Draw an outline map of Italy to show the position of Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Venice.

5. Name in order from north to south the counties on the east coast of Scotland.

6. On what river is each of the following towns situated:—Cork, Clonmel, Limerick, Coleraine, Drogheda, Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

Translate into Latin Prose:—

(*a*) If the French had heard that the Germans were intending to cross the Rhine, they would have broken down the bridges across the river.

(*b*) There are many who hold that Hannibal was a more skilful and dashing leader than Napoleon.

(*c*) Lycurgus was the wisest of all men at that time. In order to make the Spartans more powerful than their neighbours, he instituted laws by which the citizens were prohibited from possessing gold and silver. All the men were engaged either in cultivating the fields or in military exercises; the women were not allowed to appear in public, and were enjoined to remain at home attending to their children and their households. On leaving the city for a time, that the people might not change his laws, he bound them by an oath that they would not alter them during his absence.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Comme un couple d'alouettes se cache entre les herbes et les mottes de terre grises des sillons pour échapper au regard du chasseur; comme deux ramiers se serrent dans leur nid quand la tempête agite la cime des forêts et soulève les eaux du lac solitaire où ils vont boire, Alete et Franz se tiennent ainsi cachés dans leur cellule des Ponts-Couverts, tandis que la tempête révolutionnaire continue à mugir et que le jacobinisme, ce sanguinaire chasseur, erre autour d'eux.

Alete a fini par apprivoiser le farouche Stock. Il tend encore la main quand elle arrive, car il ne peut renoncer à son assignat. Mais dès qu'il a reçu son tribut, sa grosse figure s'épanouit, et si la jeune femme porte un petit paquet sous son châle, voire même à la main, il n'a pas l'air de le remarquer, et Alete monte rapidement l'escalier de la tour, et Franz est là haut qui l'attend. Tous deux s'asseoient gaiement dans leur coquille.

Or,—

Er sah fremde Völker um sich, reicher, sorgloser in schönen Häusern, die den seltenen Traubensaft aus Silberschalen tranken. Das lernte er auch schnell lieben; aber er wusste, die Götter seines Volkes tranken nicht Wein, wie der Rebengott in weissen Tempeln mit geglätteten Steinsäulen; und wenn er fromm den fremden Trank weihte, so konnte er unsicher sein, ob er den heimischen Gott anrufen sollte, oder den

fremden. Auch die Natur wurde ihm götterlos; ob die Schicksalsfrauen über den Brunnen walteten, aus dem er in der Fremde schöpfte, ob in der Höhle neben seinem Lager ein Zwergvolk hauste, das wusste er nicht. Er stellte die Götterzeichen wieder in den Hain, baute ihnen Altäre und zog die geweihte Umfriedung herum, aber dem Haine und dem Frieden des Altars fehlte die altwürdige Weihe.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

It was an August evening, very near to sunset. Down the narrow leafy lane, his white linen coat open at his sunburnt throat, his bag of tools slung over his mighty shoulder, his parted lips showing a gleam of white in the dusk of his face, swung a magnificent young giant, the joy and lust of life written large all over him. Down the garden-path, as he drew near the cottage, a fat, brown baby staggered to meet him, sitting down suddenly in the gateway as he reached it. With a laugh, the giant caught him in one hand and swept him up to his shoulder, crowing and triumphant.

And in the doorway, her lips joyful and tremulous, the red level rays of the sun lighting a wonderful fire in her eyes, stood the woman with the yellow hair.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Aviation.
2. Irish scenery.
3. The use of leisure.
4. The short story as a branch of literature.
5. Free Trade.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{\left(1-\frac{2}{x}\div\frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x^2+2x+1\right)}{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}.$$

2. Divide $x^4-4x^3+4x^2-5x-2$ by x^2-3x-1.

3. Prove that

$$(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a-b-c) = a^4+b^4+c^4-2a^2b^2-2b^2c^2-2c^2a^2.$$

4. Prove that $x-y$ is a factor of

$$x^2y-xy^2+y^2z-yz^2+z^2x-zx^2.$$

5. Find x from

$$\frac{\frac{2x}{3}+7}{8}-\frac{3}{5}\left(10-\frac{3x}{4}\right)=\frac{x}{2}-3\tfrac{1}{8}.$$

6. Multiply £99 18*s.* 11*d.* by 240.

7. Find to the nearest penny the simple interest on £5240 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

8. If A and B working together can do a piece of work in six days, and B alone can do it in ten, how long would A alone take to do it?

9. At what time between five and six are the hands of a clock together?

10. Find the square root of 1·4641.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. Describe an artificial Terrestrial Globe; and explain what is meant by 'axis,' 'poles,' 'equator,' 'meridians.'

2. What is meant by 'Latitude' and 'Longitude'?

3. What are the Tropics?

4. Explain what is meant by Mercator's Projection.

5. Account for the succession of the seasons.

6. What internal wars have been waged in Great Britain? Mention the most famous battle-fields, and give dates.

7. Write a succinct account of the origin and history of the English Parliament.

8. Sketch briefly the career of Marlborough.

9. Mention the great naval battles of England, giving dates and naming opponents.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Twenty years ago after a long and splendid career he was borne with honour to the grave.

2. It is true that our hopes were not unmixed with fears.

3. Both sons were so extravagant that they were soon forced to earn their bread by their labour.

4. At eight years old she did not know her letters.

5. On winter nights their conversations were sometimes prolonged till the fire had gone out.

6. After much discussion, Q. Fabius, one of the Roman ambassadors, holding up a fold of his toga, said, 'I carry here peace and war; choose ye which ye will.' 'Give us which you will,' was the reply. 'Then take war,' said Fabius, letting fall his toga. And the senators of Carthage cried, 'We accept the gift.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. TATE.

1. Translate into English:—

Ces meurtrissures à la poitrine, leur direction circulaire m'embarrassaient beaucoup pourtant, car un bâton ou une barre de fer n'aurait pu les produire. Tout d'un coup je me souvins d'avoir entendu dire qu'à Valence des braves se servaient de longs sacs de cuir remplis de sable fin pour assommer les gens dont on leur avait payé la mort. Aussitôt je me rappelai le muletier aragonais et sa menace; toutefois, j'osais à peine penser qu'il eût tiré une si terrible vengeance d'une plaisanterie légère.

Or,

Wenn Sie die Abhandlung über die sentimentalischen Dichter wieder zurück haben, wünschte ich sie noch einmal zu lesen; wegen des Schlusses habe ich noch einige Skrupel, und wenn einen der Geist

warnt, so soll man es wenigstens nicht verschweigen. Da das Ganze so weit und breit ist, so scheint es mir bei näherer Ueberlegung zu enge und zu spitz auszulaufen, und da diese Spitze gerade zwischen mir und einem alten Freunde hineinfallt, so machts mir wirklich ein wenig bange.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

He wished to be a celebrated author, and yet to be a mere idle gentleman, one of those Epicurean gods of the earth who do nothing at all, and who pass their existence in the contemplation of their own perfections. He did not like to have anything in common with the wretches who lodged in the little courts behind St. Martin's Church, and stole out on Sundays to dine with their bookseller. He avoided the society of authors. He spoke with lordly contempt of the most distinguished among them. He tried to find out some way of writing books, as M. Jourdain's father sold cloth, without derogating from his character of *Gentilhomme*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Public Libraries.
2. Ships, ancient and modern.
3. Arbitration.
4. Tales of Travel.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. WEBB.

[FULL *answers to* SIX *questions will be sufficient.*]

1. Give an account of the Meridian Circle, and explain the method of eliminating errors arising from eccentricity of mounting.

2. On May 19th the Sun's declination is 20° N. State the parts of the Earth at which on that day (*a*) there is twenty-four hours' daylight, (*b*) the Sun attains the greatest meridian altitude.

3. What is the Ecliptic? Draw diagrams of the celestial spheres of an observer at 45° N. latitude on June 21st at 6 a.m. and at 12 noon, and mark the position of the Ecliptic on them.

4. State Kepler's law connecting the mean distances and periodic times of two planets, and illustrate its meaning by a simple numerical example.

Verify, by your example, that the nearer planet has a greater velocity in its orbit than the further planet.

5. State briefly what you know about Mars and its Satellites. Why do especially favourable opportunities for observing Mars occur at intervals?

6. Trace the various steps necessary to determine the distance of a planet from the Sun, explaining the parts that actual measurement of terrestrial distances and the determination of solar parallax play in the argument.

7. Explain the terms 'sidereal time,' 'solar time,' 'mean solar time.'

What is the sidereal time at 10 a.m. mean local time at a place 30° W. of Greenwich on a day on which the Nautical Almanack gives the Right Ascension of the mean Sun as 40°?

8. A ship's chronometers have run down.

Explain how it is possible to determine the longitude by combining the methods of 'equal altitudes' and 'Lunar Distances.'

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Describe the ethical theories of the Cyrenaics and Epicureans, and note the main differences between them.

2. What did Aristotle mean by the Greek word translated 'good'? How is Good connected with Well-being (or Happiness) and Virtue?

3. Expound Plato's conceptions of Justice—(*a*) as a virtue of the State, and (*b*) as a personal virtue. Show the connexion between the two conceptions.

4. What does Hobbes describe as 'immutable and eternal laws of nature'?
How are his views on this point reconciled with his Exclusive Egoism?

5. Describe Butler's theory of Conscience.
How does he differ from Shaftesbury on the question of moral obligation?

6. Explain the terms 'Ethical Hedonism,' 'Psychological Hedonism,' 'Utilitarianism.'
Who were the chief exponents of Utilitarianism?

7. What is Freedom in the highest sense? How is it that both freedom and necessity are essential to morals?

8. Explain the Categorical Imperative as understood by Kant.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The Internal and External Dangers which threaten English Rule in India.

2. Commerce and War.

3. The characters of the conspirators in *Julius Cæsar*.

4. The picture drawn by Shakespeare of Roman Social Life and Politics.

5. Shakespeare's Mastery over the details of Dramatic Art.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. A projectile leaves a gun with a velocity of 3200 feet per second in a direction making an angle i with the horizon such that $\tan i = \frac{5}{12}$. Find its greatest height, its complete range, and the time that elapses before it reaches the ground.

2. If a set of forces balance one another, prove that the sum of the moments round any point is zero.

A body whose weight is W consists of a number of parts whose weights are W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, and whose centres of gravity are at distances z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 from a line. If z be the distance of the centre of gravity of the whole body from the same line, prove that

$$Wz = W_1z_1 + W_2z_2 + W_3z_3 + W_4z_4.$$

3. A mass of 5 lbs. moving on a smooth horizontal plane starts from a point O with a velocity of 10 feet per second in a direction OA. After 3 seconds it is found at B moving in a direction BP with a velocity of 39 feet per second, and it has been acted on by a force constant in direction and magnitude: find its magnitude, being given that BP makes with OA an angle whose tangent is $\frac{12}{5}$.

4. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{D} = \frac{1}{f}$, where d and D are respectively the distances of the image and object from a thin lens, and f is the focal length.

Explain why focal lengths of convex lenses must be regarded as negative, and those of concave lenses are positive.

5. A small object is placed 5 inches in front of a convex lens of focal length 10, and after passing through it falls on a concave lens whose focal length is 12·5, situated at a distance of 15 inches from the convex lens. Find the position of the image, and state if it is an inverted one.

6. Explain the method of obtaining the specific gravity of a body in fragments by means of a hydrometer such as Nicholson's.

7. For a constant mass of gas prove the formula

$$\frac{Vp}{273 + } = \frac{V'p'}{273 + t'}.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

GREEK.

Translate:—

Δικαστὴς δέ γε, ὦ φίλε, ψυχῇ ψυχῆς ἄρχει, ἥ οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ ἐκ νέας ἐν πονηραῖς ψυχαῖς τεθράφθαι τε καὶ ὡμιληκέναι καὶ πάντα ἀδικήματα αὐτὴν ἠδικηκυῖαν διεξεληλυθέναι, ὥστε ὀξέως ἀφ' αὑτῆς τεκμαίρεσθαι τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀδικήματα, οἷον κατὰ σῶμα νόσους· ἀλλ' ἄπειρον αὐτὴν καὶ ἀκέραιον δεῖ κακῶν ἠθῶν νέαν οὖσαν γεγονέναι, εἰ μέλλει καλὴ κἀγαθὴ οὖσα κρίνειν ὑγιῶς τὰ δίκαια. διὸ δὴ καὶ εὐήθεις νέοι ὄντες οἱ ἐπιεικεῖς φαίνονται καὶ εὐεξαπάτητοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀδίκων, ἅτε οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐν ἑαυτοῖς παραδείγματα ὁμοιοπαθῆ τοῖς πονηροῖς. καὶ μὲν δή, ἔφη, σφόδρα γε αὐτὸ πάσχουσιν. τοιγάρτοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, οὐ νέον ἀλλὰ γέροντα δεῖ τὸν ἀγαθὸν δικαστὴν εἶναι, ὀψιμαθῆ γεγονότα τῆς ἀδικίας οἷόν ἐστιν· οὐκ οἰκείαν

ἐν τῇ αὑτοῦ ψυχῇ ἐνοῦσαν ᾠσθημένον, ἀλλ' ἀλλοτρίαν ἐν ἀλλοτρίαις μεμελετηκότα ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ διαισθάνεσθαι, οἷον πέφυκε κακόν, ἐπιστήμῃ, οὐκ ἐμπειρίᾳ οἰκείᾳ κεχρημένον.—PLATO.

1. Set forth and explain Plato's attitude towards the drama.

2. Where in particular does Plato find the value of a musical training?

3. Give some account of—Damon, Herodicus, Phocylides. Why are they mentioned in this book?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est.
Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
Sedit, qui timuit ne non succederet: esto.
Quid? qui pervenit, fecitne viriliter? Atqui
Hic est aut nusquam quod quaerimus. Hic onus horret,
Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore maius;
Hic subit et perfert. Aut virtus nomen inane est,
Aut decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir.
Coram rege suo de paupertate tacentes
Plus poscente ferent. Distat, sumasne pudenter,
An rapias. Atqui rerum caput hoc erat, hic fons.
Indotata mihi soror est, paupercula mater,
Et fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus,
Qui dicit, clamat: 'victum date'; succinit alter:
'Et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra.'

1. Explain—

(*a*) Caerite cera digni.

(*b*) Indictis Latinis.

(*c*) Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro.

2. Give the English of—merula, hirudo, bidental, fovea, morbus regius, aerugo, effutire, nedum, ampulla, patulus.

3. Complete—

(*a*) Omne tulit punctum ——

(*b*) Nil admirari ——

(*c*) Quidquid delirant reges ——

MR. SMYLY.

Translate into Latin:—

When Porus was taken prisoner, Alexander asked him how he desired to be treated. He answered, 'like a king.' 'And have you nothing else to request?' replied Alexander. 'No,' said he; 'everything is comprehended in the word king.' Alexander not only restored

him his own dominions immediately, which he was to govern as his lieutenant, but added very extensive territories to them; for having subdued a free country, which contained fifteen nations, 5000 considerable cities, and villages in proportion, he bestowed it on Porus.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

1. Translate:—

Je pris donc possession de l'étude des moyens.

Je trouvai là une cinquantaine de méchants drôles, montagnards joufflus de douze à quatorze ans, fils de métayers enrichis, que leurs parents envoyaient au collège pour en faire de petits bourgeois, à raison de cent vingt francs par trimestre.

Grossiers, insolents, orgueilleux, parlant entre eux un rude patois cévenol auquel je n'entendais rien, ils avaient presque tous cette laideur spéciale à l'enfance qui mue, de grosses mains rouges avec engelures, des voix de jeunes coqs enrhumés, le regard abruti, et par là-dessus l'odeur du collège. . . . Ils me haïrent tout de suite, sans me connaître. J'étais pour eux l'ennemi, le l'ion; et du jour où je m'assis dans ma chaire, ce fut la guerre entre nous, une guerre acharnée, sans trêve, de tous les instants.

Ah! les cruels enfants, comme ils me firent souffrir! . . .

Je voudrais en parler sans rancune, ces tristesses sont si loins de nous! . . . Eh bien! non, je ne puis pas, et tenez! à l'heure même où j'écris ces lignes, je sens ma main qui tremble de fièvre et d'émotion. Il me semble que j'y suis encore.

Or,

Glänzend weisse Felsen fassten die Wände ein, kühne Schwibbogen, Wölbungen, über deren Kühnheit das irdische Auge staunte, bildeten die glänzende Kuppel; der Tropfstein, aus dem diese Höhle gebildet war, hing voll von vielen Millionen kleiner Tröpfchen, die in allen Farben des Regenbogens den Schein zurückwarfen, und als silberreine Quellen in krystallenen Schalen sich sammelten. In grotesken Gestalten standen Felsen umher, und die aufgeregte Phantasie, das trunkene Auge glaubte bald eine Kapelle, bald grosse Altäre mit reicher Draperie und gotisch verzierte Kanzeln zu sehen. Selbst die Orgel fehlte dem unterirdischen Dome nicht, und die wechselnden Schatten des Fackellichtes, die an den Wänden hin- und herzogen, schienen geheimnisvoll erhabene Bilder von Märtyrern und Heiligen in ihren Nischen bald auf-, bald zuzudecken.

2. Write an Essay in French or German on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Why I study French (*or* German).

(*b*) College Life.

(*c*) The advantages of Friendship between Nations (England and France), *or*, England and Germany.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. How would you determine the coefficient of elasticity for stretching of a body provided in the form of a thin wire?

2. What is meant by the term 'latent heat'? What becomes of the energy that is apparently lost? How would you determine the latent heat of steam? What method would you adopt to correct for radiation?

3. What is meant by the electro-chemical equivalent of a substance? Describe the method you would adopt to determine its value for copper.

4. What are the laws of the vibrations of stretched strings? How would you verify them experimentally? Prove the formula for the frequency in terms of the tension and mass per unit length.

5. What is meant by the interference of light? Describe a method of exhibiting the phenomenon.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. A mixture of 5 c.c. of marsh gas and 65 c.c. of air is exploded in a eudiometer. What is the volume of the resulting gaseous mixture at the same temperature and pressure, and of what does it consist?

2. The elements phosphorus and nitrogen are chemically closely related to each other. Give reasons for this statement.

3. Write the formulæ of acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide, and explain the chemical relationship between these compounds.

4. Describe fully the action of heat on sulphur, the temperature being raised from about 20° C. to about 1000° C.

5. Write the formulæ of benzoic acid, salicylic acid, and phenol, and give a brief account of the properties of these substances.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[FIVE *questions to be selected, and not more than* THREE *in each section.*]

SECTION A.

1. Explain clearly the conditions on which the growth of wealth depends, and, in particular, show the importance of the maintenance of security, as aiding the process of accumulation.

2. Distinguish between the different meanings ascribed to the term 'rent.' What are the special characteristics of 'economic' rent?

3. How is the value of a paper currency determined? Illustrate your answer by referring to some actual or historical cases of such currencies.

4. Examine the relative merits of (*a*) a tea duty, (*b*) an income tax, as modes of raising a given amount of revenue.

Section B.

5. 'Not by the forms of Parliamentary rule, but by personal activity in the daily work of the State, has the greatness of England been created.' (Gneist.)
Explain and discuss this statement.

6. Show how the power of the Ministry to determine the time for the dissolution of Parliament tends to increase its authority.

7. Under what conditions is despotism the best form of government? Examine the proposition that 'a good despotism, in a country at all advanced in civilization, is more noxious than a bad one.'

8. Attempt a definition of 'a Nationality.' Illustrate by referring to the cases of (*a*) Switzerland, (*b*) Belgium, (*c*) Italy.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. In his chapter on intellectual education, Spencer lays down certain guiding principles, by means of which he says it is possible to make an empirical approximation to a perfect scheme of education.
What are these principles, and what corollaries does he draw from them?

Or,

Give concisely the substance of the maxims with which Spencer closes his chapter on moral education.

2. Compare the views of Spencer and Newman as to the worth of knowledge.

Or,

Compare Newman's description of the well-educated man with that which Monroe quotes from Huxley.

Or,

What does Newman consider should be the effect of a university education in regard to the student's own thoughts; to things outside him; and to his dealings with others?

3. What part does Bagley assign to reasoning in his discussion on the organization of experience through conceptual judgments?

Or,

Give the substance of Bagley's discussion of Memory.

Or,

Give the substance of Bagley's discussion of Habit.

4. Following Adams, explain the terms—*similar*, *disparate*, *contrary*, *fusion*, *complication*; and supply illustrations for the meaning of each term.

Or,

Discuss, following Adams, the relation of drudgery to interest.

Or,

Criticize, following Adams, the belief that 'the observation must be trained.'

What practical steps would he advise in order to secure the desired end?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

[*Full marks may be obtained by answering* SIX *questions.*]

1. Make diagrams showing for the latitude of Dublin how the length of daylight varies at different times of the year.

On one of these diagrams mark the angles that measure the duration of daylight and twilight for some date—say, about 1st May.

Does continuous daylight last for a very long time at a place a few degrees within the Arctic Circle? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Make a diagram showing for Dublin the positions of the first point of Aries, the ecliptic, horizon, and equator at sunrise, noon, and sunset on the 21st June; and hence make two drawings giving the relative positions of the equator and ecliptic when

(*a*) Aries is rising in the east,
(*b*) Libra is rising in the east.

3. Define *celestial pole*, *declination*, *right ascension*, and show how the declination of a star is found by means of a transit instrument, and give the order in which you would make whatever observations you consider necessary.

4. The interval between two oppositions of Neptune is $367\frac{1}{2}$ days nearly: find approximately in years its periodic time.

5. Explain how local time at sea is found, and how, by means of a Greenwich chronometer, the longitude of the place is deduced.

6. Give a sketch of the argument by which it is inferred that comets and meteoric showers are intimately related.

7. How is the distance of the Moon from the Earth found?

8. Explain the aberration displacement of a star. On a diagram of a celestial sphere place the Sun at any point on the ecliptic you please, and mark the point to which the Earth's motion is tending. On the same diagram place a star in any position, and indicate approximately where it will appear owing to aberration.

9. Write a short essay on the use of the spectroscope in astronomy.

10. If S and M be the sidereal and mean solar measures of the same interval of time, show that

$$S : M = 366\tfrac{1}{4} : 365\tfrac{1}{4}.$$

(*a*) If G_1, g_1 be the mean solar and sidereal times of an event at a certain place, D_2, d_2 the mean solar and sidereal times of another event

at a place to the west of the former place by a known time L, show that $G_1 - D_2 - L$ and $g_1 - d_2 - L$ are the mean solar and sidereal measures of the difference in time between the two events, and that therefore

$$G_1 - D_2 - L : g_1 - d_2 + L = 365\tfrac{1}{4} : 366\tfrac{1}{4}.$$

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[A.]

(For Junior Sophisters.)

1. Show your acquaintance with the difficulties in fixing (*a*) the distinction between Subject and Object, (*b*) the relation between Mind Body.

2. State and exemplify the characters which Sensations in general possess.

3. What various kinds of Attention and of Inattention may be distinguished? Give examples.

4. Write an account of Association—its nature, and its importance as a basis for Memory.

5. Sum up the nature of Language.

6. How does Stout, in his treatment of Voluntary Decision, make use of the statement—'It is a broad way that leadeth to destruction'?

[B.]

(For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.)

[*They are expected to answer also either No.* 1 *or No.* 4 *in the preceding section.*]

7. Enumerate the chief English ethical philosophers from Hobbes downwards; and in the case of each add a note to show how he wa by agreement or opposition, related to one or more predecessors.

8. What is the distinction between Intuitional and Utilitarian Ethics?

Under which of the two headings should (*a*) Locke and (*b*) Butler be placed? Give reasons.

9. Give an account of some foreign sources that have influenced the development of English ethical philosophy.

10. What proofs does Butler offer for the existence in human nature of (*a*) Conscience and (*b*) Benevolence?

[C.]

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[*They are expected to answer also No. 7 in the preceding section.*]

11. Give accurately Plato's definitions for (*a*) Courage, (*b*) Temperance, (*c*) Justice.

12. What are Plato's proofs that there exist in the Individual three elements corresponding to the three classes in the State?

13. Is it right, according to Aristotle, to compare the works of an artist and the acts of a virtuous man?

14. Show the importance of Socrates in the history of moral philosophy.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[Choose *one* subject for an Essay.]

1. The Revolt of the Netherlands.
2. Elizabethan Literature.
3. 'The Tale of Two Cities' as a representation of private life.
4. 'The Tale of Two Cities' as a historical novel.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The stimulating charm of Franklin's writing.
2. Franklin as a sage.
3. Crabbe's Humour.
4. Crabbe's conception of the Function of Poetry.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. The characteristics of a Carlylian hero.
2. Carlyle's interpretation of Cromwell.
3. Ideas in the Utopia which have been realized.
4. False assumptions common to writers of Utopias.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Write a note on the physical independence of forces.

2. State the laws of friction, and explain what is meant by the expression 'limiting equilibrium.'

3. What is meant by the expression 'change of velocity'?

A point is moving westward with a speed of thirty feet per second, and one hour afterwards it is moving north-west with the same speed: find the change in velocity.

4. A number of forces act on a particle and keep it in equilibrium. One of the forces is suddenly destroyed. Determine the direction in which the particle begins to move.

5. Describe a condensing air-pump.

6. At what depth in water would a bubble of air sink, given that the weights of a cubic foot of water and air are 1000 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces respectively, and that the height of the water-barometer is 33 feet?

7. Describe a Nicholson's hydrometer, and show how it may be used as a weighing-machine.

8. The weight of the safety-valve of a steam-boiler is 20 lbs. and its section is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square inch: find the pressure of the steam in the boiler that will just lift the safety-valve.

9. Explain clearly why objects at the bottom of a river appear to be nearer the observer than they actually are.

10. An object is placed between two plane mirrors inclined at an angle of 60°: find the number of images which can be seen.

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

(For Junior Sophisters.)

[1.]

Translate:—

τοιοῖσδε πάσας εὐφρόνας ὀνείρασι
ξυνειχόμην δύστηνος, ἔς τε δὴ πατρὶ
ἔτλην γεγωνεῖν νυκτίφαντ' ὀνείρατα.
ὁ δ' ἔς τε Πυθὼ κἀπὶ Δωδώνης πυκνοὺς
θεοπρόπους ἴαλλεν, ὡς μάθοι τί χρὴ
δρῶντ' ἢ λέγοντα δαίμοσιν πράσσειν φίλα.
ἦκον δ' ἀναγγέλλοντες αἰολοστόμους
χρησμοὺς ἀσήμους δυσκρίτως τ' εἰρημένους.
τέλος δ' ἐναργὴς βάξις ἦλθεν Ἰνάχῳ
σαφῶς ἐπισκήπτουσα καὶ μυθουμένη

ἔξω δόμων τε καὶ πάτρας ὠθεῖν ἐμὲ,
ἄφετον ἀλᾶσθαι γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὅροις·
κεἰ μὴ θέλοι, πυρωπὸν ἐκ Διὸς μολεῖν
κεραυνὸν ὃς πᾶν ἐξαϊστώσοι γένος.

AESCHYLUS.

(1) Parse—ἔτλην, μάθοι, εἰρημένους, ἦλθεν, μολεῖν, ἐξαιστώσοι.

(2) What do the following words mean:—σκεθρῶς, αἰμύλος, ἐρρύθμισμαι, ὑπεύθυνος, φρενοῦν, παράορος?

(3) Where is the scene of the *Prometheus Vinctus* laid? Name the Δράματος Πρόσωπα.

[II.]

Translate:—

Incipit ex illo montis Apulia notos
Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus, et quos
Numquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
Villa recepisset, lacrimoso non sine fumo,
Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.
Quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia redis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,
Signis perfacile est: venit vilissima rerum
Hic aqua; sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
Callidus ut soleat umeris portare viator;
Nam Canusi lapidosus, aquae non ditior urna
Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.
Flentibus hinc Varius discedit maestus amicis.
Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum
Carpentes iter et factum corruptius imbri.

HORACE.

(1) Parse—erepsemus, urente, mansuri, venit, soleat.

(2) What do the following words mean:—agaso, allec, vindicta, rubrica, phimus, hillae?

(3) Write explanatory notes on—

(*a*) hodie tricesima sabbata.

(*b*) solventur risu tabulae.

(*c*) postquam omnis res mea Ianum
ad medium fracta est.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετὴ περὶ ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας, καὶ ὅτι ἐξ ὧν γίνεται, ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ αὔξεται καὶ φθείρεται μὴ ὡσαυτως γινομένων, καὶ ὅτι ἐξ ὧν ἐγένετο, περὶ ταῦτα καὶ ἐνεργεῖ, εἰρήσθω. ἀπορήσειε δ' ἄν τις πῶς λέγομεν ὅτι δεῖ τὰ μὲν δίκαια πράττοντας δικαίους γίνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σώφρονα σώφρονας· εἰ γὰρ πράττουσι τὰ δίκαια καὶ σώφρονα, ἤδη εἰσ'

δίκαιοι καὶ σώφρονες, ὥσπερ εἰ τὰ γραμματικὰ καὶ τὰ μουσικά, γραμματικοὶ καὶ μουσικοί. ἢ οὐδ' ἐπὶ τῶν τεχνῶν οὕτως ἔχει; ἐνδέχεται γὰρ γραμματικόν τι ποιῆσαι καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης καὶ ἄλλου ὑποθεμένου. τότε οὖν ἔσται γραμματικός, ἐὰν καὶ γραμματικόν τι ποιήσῃ καὶ γραμματικῶς. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἐν αὑτῷ γραμματικήν.—ARISTOTLE.

(1) Parse—ἐγένετο, εἰρήσθω, ἀπορήσειε, ὑποθεμένου, ποιήσῃ.

(2) Aristotle says that virtue regarded from one point of view is a mean; regarded from another, it is an extreme. How is this?

(3) What practical advice does Aristotle give to those who aim at the mean?

[II.]

Translate:—

Cum igitur aliqua species utilitatis obiecta est, commoveri necesse est. Sed si, cum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas adiunctam ei rei, quae speciem utilitatis attulerit, tum non utilitas relinquenda est, sed intellegendum, ubi turpitudo sit, ibi utilitatem esse non posse. Quod si nihil est tam contra naturam quam turpitudo—recta enim et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat aspernaturque contraria—nihilque tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, certe in eadem re utilitas et turpitudo esse non potest. Itemque, si ad honestatem nati sumus eaque aut sola expetenda est, ut Zenoni visum est, aut certe omni pondere gravior habenda quam reliqua omnia, quod Aristoteli placet, necesse est, quod honestum sit, id esse aut solum aut summum bonum: quod autem bonum, id certe utile, ita, quidquid honestum, id utile. Qua re error hominum non proborum, cum aliquid, quod utile visum est, arripuit, id continuo secernit ab honesto.—CICERO.

(1) Parse—attenderis, attulerit, convenientia, expetenda, arripuit, commoveri, pondere.

(2) Give meanings of—commentarii, tergiversari, locuples auctor, sestertium miliens, cuniculus, digitorum percussio.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

ἐνάτῳ δὲ μηνὶ τῶν Σαμίων παραστάντων ὁ Περικλῆς τὰ τείχη καθεῖλε καὶ τὰς ναῦς παρέλαβε καὶ χρήμασι πολλοῖς ἐζημίωσεν· ὧν τὰ μὲν εὐθὺς εἰσήνεγκαν οἱ Σάμιοι, τὰ δ' ἐν χρόνῳ ῥητῷ ταξάμενοι κατοίσειν ὁμήρους ἔδωκαν. Δοῦρις δ' ὁ Σάμιος τούτοις ἐπιτραγῳδεῖ πολλὴν ὠμότητα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους κατηγορῶν, ἣν οὔτε Θουκυδίδης ἱστόρηκεν οὔτ' Ἔφορος οὔτ' Ἀριστοτέλης, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἀληθεύειν ἔοικεν, ὡς ἄρα τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς ἐπιβάτας τῶν Σαμίων εἰς τὴν Μιλησίων ἀγορὰν καταγαγὼν καὶ σανίσι προσδήσας ἐφ' ἡμέρας δέκα κακῶς ἤδη διακειμένους προσέταξεν ἀνελεῖν, ξύλοις τὰς κεφαλὰς συγκόψαντας, εἶτα προβαλεῖν ἀκήδευτα τὰ σώματα. Δοῦρις μὲν οὖν οὐδ' ὅπου μηδὲν αὐτῷ πρόσεστιν ἴδιον πάθος εἰωθὼς κρατεῖν τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, μᾶλλον ἔοικεν ἐνταῦθα δεινῶσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφορὰς ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.—PLUTARCH.

(1) Parse—*παραστάντων, καθεῖλε, κατοίσειν, καταγαγὼν, προβαλεῖν, δεινῶσαι.*

(2) Give meanings of—*γνωμόνων ἀποσκιασμοί, κληρουχία, θεωρικά, διαπαιδαγωγεῖν, ἀπεγνωσμένος.*

[II.]

Translate :—

Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis
Nec, genus unde novae stirpis revocetur, habebit,
Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri
Pandere, quoque modo caesis iam saepe iuvencis
Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem
Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.
Nam qua Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis;
Quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urguet,
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora
Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis,
Et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena :
Omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.

VIRGIL.

(1) Parse—defecerit, tulerit, origine, effuso, devexus.

(2) Give the meanings of—carduus, tilia, amurca, fiscina, noctua, bufo.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

The exultation at Athens was unbounded: at last the opportunity had come for wreaking vengeance on the Mitylenœans. In the blind resentment of the moment all prayers for mercy were rejected, and it was resolved to put to death the whole male population of military age, and to sell the women and children as slaves. This frightful decision was taken mainly on the advice of Cleon, a man of low extraction, who at that time commanded most influence with the populace. But hardly had the assembly broken up before the citizens began to repent of their headlong haste. Reflection showed them that it was a piece of monstrous cruelty to cut off a whole population at a blow: their anger would fall on innocent and guilty alike, and the honour of Athens would be seriously compromised.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Courant d'impressions et de pensées abandonné à l'endroit effacé, rentré dans l'âme et perdu pour ce papier. Dois-je le regretter? Non, sans doute, mais ces refoulements, ces épanchements arrêtés, j'en voudrais connaître la cause. Il n'en était pas de même autrefois: la pensée, la vie coulait d'abondance, s'en allait à pleins bords, s'épandait en mille endroits, en mille façons, et maintenant cela s'arrête à un grain de sable, je me délaisse à tous moments, les petits riens font quelque chose: indice d'affaiblissement. Que serait-ce sans le soutien d'en haut qui me soulève si puissamment quelquefois? Je serais toute et toujours abattue. Le monde, les conversations, la diversion sont de bien peu de secours dans cette langueur de l'âme; je viens de l'essayer. Rien n'y fait radicalement, rien ne change le fond.

Or,—

Ich finde, jemehr ich über mein eigenes Geschäft und über die Behandlungsart der Tragödie bei den Griechen nachdenke, dass der ganze *Cardo rei* in der Kunst liegt, eine poetische Fabel zu erfinden. Der Neuere schlägt sich mühselig und ängstlich mit Zufälligkeiten und Nebendingen herum, und über dem Bestreben der Wirklichkeit recht nahe zu kommen, beladet er sich mit dem Leeren und Unbedeutenden, und darüber läuft er Gefahr, die tiefliegende Wahrheit zu verlieren, worin eigentlich alles Poetische liegt. Er möchte gern einen wirklichen Fall vollkommen nachahmen, und bedenkt nicht, dass eine poetische Darstellung mit der Wirklichkeit eben darum, weil sie absolut wahr ist, niemals koinzidieren kann.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

One of the old philosophers, Lord Bacon tells us, used to say that life and death were just the same to him. 'Why then,' said an objector, 'do you not kill yourself?' The philosopher answered, 'Because it is just the same.' If the difference between two forms of government be not worth half a guinea, it is not easy to see how Whiggism can be viler than Toryism, or how the crown can have too little power. If the happiness of individuals is not affected by political abuses, zeal for liberty is doubtless ridiculous. But zeal for monarchy must be equally so. No person could have been more quick-sighted than Johnson to such a contradiction as this in the logic of an antagonist.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Explain, according to the molecular theory of matter, evaporation and the existence of a latent heat of evaporation of a liquid.

2. Describe and explain the method by which you would measure the magnetic dip at a given place.

3. State the laws of electrolysis.
Describe a voltameter, and explain how you would use one to measure an electric current.

4. Describe the optical arrangements by which you would obtain upon a screen an image of the spectrum resulting from the decomposition of a beam of white light.

5. Explain the reasons for believing that light is propagated by means of wave-motion, and point out the difficulties in the way of accepting the theory.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. What volumes of hydrogen and oxygen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., would be obtained by the electrolysis of 2 grammes of water?

2. Given the four elements, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and sulphur, how would you prepare (*a*) nitric acid, (*b*) sulphuric acid?

3. Write the formulae, and give methods of preparation of the following substances:—mercuric chloride, mercurous chloride, lead sulphate, aluminium hydrate, magnesium ammonium phosphate.

4. Explain the formation of the black ring when strong sulphuric acid is added to a mixture of potassium nitrate and ferrous sulphate in solution.

5. Describe and compare the properties of nitrogen pentoxide and phosphorus pentoxide.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Calculate the volume of carbon monoxide, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., evolved by heating 2 grammes of oxalic acid with strong sulphuric acid.

2. Write the formulae of the oxides of the following elements:—Ba, C, B, Hg, P, Al, Na, Fe, Sn, S. What is the action, if any, of water on each oxide?

3. How would you prepare the following substances from ethyl alcohol:—(*a*) olefiant gas, (*b*) ether, (*c*) ethyl iodide? Give equations.

4. Describe the preparation of hydrogen peroxide, and give examples of the behaviour of this substance (*a*) as an oxidising agent, (*b*) as a reducing agent.

5. How is soap manufactured? What is the action on a solution of soap of (*a*) hydrochloric acid, (*b*) calcium chloride?

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[FOUR *questions to be selected;* TWO *from each section.*]

[A.]

1. Indicate the principal features of the administration of the younger Pitt, down to the opening of the French Revolution.

2. What circumstances led to the War of the Austrian Succession? Trace the connexion of England with this war.

3. Describe carefully the constitutional reforms of the Long Parliament. Show how they were directed against the abuses of Charles I.'s personal rule.

4. 'Since the death of Henry VIII. the management of Ireland had been increasingly difficult.' Explain and illustrate this statement of Gardiner's.

[B.]

5. Explain the following:—Assignats; La Jeunesse Dorée; Camisards; Trois Evêchés; Cahiers.

6. What were the main objects of the policy of Richelieu? Note the provinces added to the French monarchy during his administration?

7. Give an account of 'The suppression of the Order of the Jesuits in France.'

8. State shortly Bonaparte's measures of internal organization, and give a somewhat fuller account of any *one* of them.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists*).

1. Consider the conditions on which the level of general prices depends. Refer in particular to the influence of (*a*) facilities for credit, (*b*) increase in the volume of trade.

2. How far is national prosperity to be measured by the existence of (*a*) high rents, (*b*) high wages.

3. Bring out clearly the limitations of a representative assembly in regard to (*a*) administration, (*b*) legislation.

4. What is the proper function of the central government in connexion with local administration? How does Mill illustrate this matter?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Give very shortly the points of Bagley's chapter on the functions of the school, and enlarge somewhat on what appears to you to be the most striking of them.

2. What is meant by 'strain sensations' and by 'kinæsthetic sensations'? What evidence does Bagley supply to show their great importance?

3. Give all you can of the points of Bagley's discussion of apperceptive systems of high and of low degree; and illustrate with instances chosen from your own experience if possible.

4. What does Bagley mean by *development* and *instruction*, and what does he hold to be the proper place of each in education?

5. Distinguish between the recall of concrete experiences and the recall of condensed experience. What factors are of importance in each?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates are not to attempt more than* FOUR *questions.*]

1. What were the nine principles of Comenius?

Or,

Write on his relation to the education of his own times.

2. Monroe says that Bacon gave to intellectual life a new purpose? What was this, and how did it affect educational ideals?

3. Give an account of the method of Jesuit instruction.

4. What reasons does Monroe give for refusing to rank Montaigne as (*a*) a humourist, (*b*) a humanistic realist, (*c*) a sense realist, (*d*) a naturalist?

What does he mean by each of these terms?

5. Give a short sketch of the causes which led to the growth of formation in the Reformation educators.

6. Give some account of Ascham's 'Scholemaster.'

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates should not attempt more than* SIX *questions in* ALL, *nor less than* TWO *on Kant, and* TWO *on Locke.*]

1. Give Kant's views on work and play.

2. How does Kant justify his statement that the children of the working classes are more spoilt than those of higher rank?

3. Give Kant's views on the cultivation of particular mental faculties.

4. 'Man may be either broken in, trained, and mechanically taught or he may be really enlightened.'
How does Kant expand these alternatives?

5. How does Locke justify his very strict ideas as to the kind of books proper for children?
What English books does he recommend for them? What is his view as to Bible-reading?

6. What view does Locke take of the manual arts and of book-keeping?

7. In what order does Locke think the various subjects of early education should be taught?

8. What is Locke's principal reason for holding that a tutor should know the evil of the world?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide

$$(x+2)^4 + (x+2)^2(x+3)^2 + (x+3)^4$$

by

$$(x+2)^2 + (x+2)(x+3) + (x+3)^2.$$

2. A man has 40 coins, some of which are half-crowns and the rest shillings, and the coins are worth £2 19*s.* 6*d.* How many are there of each kind?

3. Find the highest common factor of

$2x^4 - 7x^3 + 19x^2 - 23x + 21$, and $5x^4 - 16x^3 + 35x^2 - 34x + 24$.

4. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^2-x-6}, \quad \frac{x-2}{2x^2-7x+3}, \quad \frac{x+3}{2x^2+3x-2}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$15x^2 - 8x - 63 = 0$$

6. A man bought a certain number of articles for £4 11*s.* Had he paid 1*s.* more for each article and received one less, he would have spent 5*s.* more. How many articles did he buy?

7. What is the meaning of $x^{\frac{m}{n}}$, where m and n are integers?

Prove

$$x^{\frac{m}{n}} \times x^{\frac{p}{q}} = x^{\frac{mq+np}{nq}},$$

where m, n, p, q are integers.

8. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{5}}.$$

9. *A* offers for an estate £38,192, and *B* offers £43,036 to be paid at the end of 4 years. Which is *now* the better offer, and by how much, allowing 4 per cent. simple interest?

10. How many bricks will be required to build a wall 231 yards long, 7 feet 6 inches high, and 17½ inches deep, assuming a brick to be $10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Define circular measure, and explain why it does not depend on the size of the circle used.

Find the circular measure of $25°$ in terms of π.

2. Prove

$$\cos 2A = 1 - 2\sin^2 A = 2\cos^2 A - 1,$$
$$\sin 2A = 2\sin A \cos A.$$

3. Find the algebraic signs of $\sin A$ for each of the four quadrants.

Prove $\sin(180° + A) = -\sin A$.

4. If

$$\cos A = \frac{8}{17} \quad \sin B = \frac{20}{29},$$

find $\cos(A + B)$, *first*, assuming A and B are acute angles, and *secondly*, assuming A is acute and B obtuse.

5. From a point P inside the angle XOY straight lines PA and PB are drawn parallel to straight lines OX and OY, meeting OY and OX in A and B respectively. Prove $OP^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 + 2OA \cdot OB \cos AOB$.

6. Find $\sin 75°$ and $\sin 15°$.

7. Starting from

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A,$$

prove

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

8 Show how to draw, by observing angles from two positions, a polygon similar to the polygon formed by any number of inaccessible objects on a horizontal plane.

9. Show how to apply logarithms to find the area of a triangle whose sides are given.

Find the logarithm of the area of a triangle whose sides are 1574, 1391, 1279, using the following table:—

Number.	Mantissa.
2122	3277
5480	7388
7310	8639
8430	9258

10. P, Q, O, X are any four points. Prove

$$PQ^2 = (PO\cos A - QO\cos B)^2 + (PO\sin A - QO\sin B)^2,$$

where

$$A = \text{angle } XOP, \quad B = \text{angle } XOQ;$$

the angles being measured in the same direction round O.

LOGIC.

MR. CANNING.

[*Only* SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*]

1. What is the simplest proposition which must be established to disprove the following statements?—(*a*) all men desire wealth; (*b*) no man is perfectly happy; (*c*) some knowledge is not of any value; (*d*) pain alone is an evil; (*e*) all is not lost.

2. Convert by contraposition—(*a*) all honest men are of this opinion; (*b*) some of the enemy were not prepared to surrender; (*c*) not all who came to scoff remained to pray; (*d*) a triangle is a plane figure bounded by three right lines.

3. What does the Figure of an argument depend on?
How would you distinguish the Four Figures?

4. What is meant by Reduction? Reduce the following argument to the First Figure:—

No fixed stars are planets:
All planets are bright and shining:
Therefore some bright and shining bodies are not fixed stars.

5. Examine the following arguments:—

(*a*) If a man is avaricious, he will be unhappy; but X is unhappy, and we may therefore conclude that he is avaricious.

(*b*) If the door were locked, the horse would not be stolen; but the horse is not stolen, therefore the door must have been locked.

(*c*) If man were not capable of progress, he would not differ from the brutes; but man does differ from the brutes, therefore he is capable of progress.

(*d*) If it becomes colder to-night, the pond will be frozen over; but it will not become colder to-night, therefore the pond will not be frozen over.

6. Point out and name the fallacies in the following:—

(*a*) He must be a Mahometan, for all Mahometans hold these opinions.

(*b*) It is not right to devote all your time to archæological research, for if all men did so the business of the world could not go on.

7. Examine the following:—

The two propositions 'Socrates is dead' and 'Socrates is living,' are both intelligible. Now all intelligible propositions must be either true or false; it follows therefore that both are true or both are false.

8. Construct arguments containing—

(*a*) Ambiguous middle.

(*b*) Fallacia accidentis.

(*c*) Illicit process of minor.

9. What is meant by Explanation? Why has Explanation a limit? The principle of the uniformity of Nature cannot be proved logically, yet it does not rest on a weaker foundation than the Laws of Nature which we regard as proved. How is this?

10. Show fully that from two particulars nothing follows.

11. State and prove rules of Second Figure.

MECHANICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. The dimensions of a strip of metal forming the letter L are: outside measurements, 18 inches and 12 inches; breadth, 2 inches. Find the position of its centre of gravity, and, if hung up by the corner, make a diagram showing how it will hang.

2. Two inclined planes *A* and *B* are each 4 feet high, and their bases are 3 feet and 1 foot 8 inches respectively. If weights resting on the planes be attached to a string passing over the common edge, find the ratio of the weights when they are in equilibrium.

3. A horse draws a load of 2 tons up a rough incline of 1 in 10: find the force exerted by the horse, assuming that the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\sqrt{99} = 9{\cdot}95$, nearly.

4. A ladder 13 feet long rests against a rough floor whose coefficient of friction is $\frac{3}{5}$, and against a smooth wall at a point 12 feet from the ground. If the centre of gravity be $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet from the lower end, draw a diagram showing how the various forces act, and state if the ladder will slip.

5. A cyclist is riding at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and a wind blows at 20 miles per hour at right angles to the direction in which he travels: in what direction will it seem to strike him? Explain clearly.

6. Define 'acceleration,' 'momentum,' 'kinetic energy,' 'potential energy.' Illustrate by discussing the motion of a body projected vertically upwards that the sum of the kinetic and potential energies in any given case is constant.

7. A body of 10 lbs. is attached to a string 10 feet long and makes 10 revolutions per second. Calculate the tension in the string.

8. Prove that all bodies starting simultaneously from the circumference of a circle that slide down chords to the lowest point arrive at the same instant.

Supplementalists will substitute the following for 5, 6, 7, 8:—

9. Make a neat diagram showing how the parallelogram of forces may be verified, and explain clearly how you would proceed with the experiment.

10. Illustrate by a diagram the method of sailing close to the wind. Show the force by which the yacht is propelled.

11. A screw-press has an arm 15 inches long, and the vertical interval between the threads is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch: find what pressure can be generated by a force of 14 lbs. applied at the end of the arm.

12. Describe any system of pulleys.

You are given 5 pulleys and as much cord as you require: arrange the pulleys so as to lift the greatest weight with a given power.

MR. MOONEY.

[I.]

Translate:—

(*a*) ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ', ἄλοχος δ' οὔπω τι πέπυστο
Ἕκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἵ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν
ἤγγειλ' ὅττι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων,
ἀλλ' ἥ γ' ἴστὸν ὕφαινε μυχῷ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε.
κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο
Ἕκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντι.

HOMER.

(*b*) ἦ ῥ', Ἀχιλεὺς δ' ἑτάροισιν ἰδὲ δμῳῇσι κέλευσε
δέμνι' ὑπ' αἰθούσῃ θέμεναι καὶ ῥήγεα καλὰ
πορφύρε' ἐμβαλέειν, στορέσαι τ' ἐφύπερθε τάπητας,
χλαίνας τ' ἐνθέμεναι οὔλας καθύπερθεν ἔσασθαι.
αἱ δ' ἴσαν ἐκ μεγάροιο δάος μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσαι,
αἶψα δ' ἄρα στόρεσαν δοιὼ λέχε' ἐγκονέουσαι.

ID.

1. Parse—*θέμεναι, στορέσαι, ἔσασθαι, πέπυστο, ἤγγειλε.* Distinguish Τρωάς and Τρῶας, ἦκα and ἧκα.

2. Scan the first line of the second passage.

3. What epithets are constantly applied in Homer to Achilles, Hector, Athene, Apollo, Hermes?

4. What do you know about the digamma?

[II.]

Translate:—

(*a*) Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna. Fuisset:
Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tulissem
Inplessemque foros flammis natumque patremque
Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.
Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum et conscia luno,
Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
Et dirae ultrices et di morientis Elissae,
Accipite haec meritumque malis advertite numen.

VIRGIL.

(*b*) Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tun Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem?
Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera
(Cedo equidem), vivos ducent de marmore voltus,
Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent.

ID.

1. Explain the references in the second passage, and quote the three lines which follow.

2. Give the meanings of—*favilla*, *ulva*, *contus*, *sentus*, *limbus*, *dumus*, *medulla*, *indago*, *talaria*, *stipes*.

3. Give the perfect indicative and supine of *mando* (2), *sero* (2), *pasco*, *sino*, *fingo*.

4. Mention the names of the rivers in Hades, explaining their meaning.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

ἐπεὶ δὲ περιῖὼν εἰρώτα ὁ Μαρδόνιος, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ Σιδωνίου, οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι κατὰ τὠυτὸ γνώμην ἐξεφέροντο, κελεύοντες ναυμαχίην ποιέεσθαι, Ἀρτεμισίη δὲ τάδε ἔφη· "Εἰπεῖν μοι πρὸς βασιλέα, Μαρδόνιε, ὡς ἐγὼ τάδε λέγω. οὔτε κακίστην γενομένην ἐν τῇσι ναυμαχίῃσι τῇσι πρὸς Εὐβοίῃ, οὔτε ἐλάχιστα ἀποδεξαμένην, δέσποτα, τήνδε ἐοῦσαν γνώμην με δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἀποδείκνυσθαι, τὰ τυγχάνω φρονέουσα ἄριστα ἐς πρήγματα τὰ σά. καί τοι τάδε λέγω· φείδεο τῶν νηῶν, μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιέο. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες τῶν σῶν ἀνδρῶν κρέσσονες τοσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ θάλασσαν, ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δέει σε ναυμαχίῃσι ἀνακινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθήνας, τῶν περ εἵνεκα ὠρμήθης στρατεύεσθαι, ἔχεις δὲ τὴν ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδὼν δέ τοι ἵσταται οὐδείς· οἱ δ' ἔτι ἀντέστησαν, ἀπήλλαξαν οὕτω ὡς κείνους ἔπρεπε."—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—εἰρώτα, ἐμποδών, ὠρμήθης, δέσποτα, ἀπήλλαξαν.

2. Explain—λαμπαδηφορίη, κέλης, κονιορτός, ποδεών, ὅρμος.

[II.]

Translate:—

An vero, iudices, vos soli ignoratis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? Vestrae peregrinantur aures neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges, si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae, fuerit imposturus nobis omnibus atque inusturus? Exbibe, exbibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, librarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium extulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus

atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nanctus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. Et adspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat, cum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae.—CICERO.

1. Parse—*inusturus, nanctus esses, oblitus, evelli, audistis.*

2. Explain—*saepta, oculeus, popa, indagare, symphoniaci.*

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

πολλοὺς μὲν ἤδη κἀπὸ παντοίας χθονὸς
ξένους μολόντας οἶδ' ἐς 'Αδμήτου δόμους,
οἷς δεῖπνα προύθηκ'· ἀλλὰ τοῦδ' οὔπω ξένον
κακίον' ἐς τήνδ' ἑστίαν ἐδεξάμην,
ὃς πρῶτα μὲν πενθοῦντα δεσπότην ὁρῶν
εἰσῆλθε κἀτόλμησ' ἀμείψασθαι πύλας·
ἔπειτα δ' οὔτι σωφρόνως ἐδέξατο
τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια, συμφορὰν μαθών,
ἀλλ' εἴ τι μὴ φέροιμεν, ὤτρυνεν φέρειν·
ποτῆρα δ' ἐν χείρεσσι κίσσινον λαβὼν
πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὔζωρον μέθυ,
ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλὸξ
οἴνου· στέφει δὲ κρᾶτα μυρσίνης κλάδοις
ἄμουσ' ὑλακτῶν· δισσὰ δ' ἦν μέλη κλύειν.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—*μολόντας, μαθών, ἐθέρμηνε, μέλη, ἀμείψασθαι.*

2. Explain—*θολόω, βρέτας, βρόχος, κέρτομος, λακεῖν.*

[II.]

Translate:—

Propemodum quid illic festinet sentio et subolet mihi:
Ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus.
O ere Charmides, quom absenti hic tua res distrahitur tibi,
Utinam te redisse salvom videam, ut inimicos tuos
Ulciscare et mihi, ut erga te fui et sum, referas gratiam.
Nimium difficilest reperiri amicum ita ut nomen cluet,
Quoi tuam quom rem credideris, sine omni cura dormias.
Sed generum nostrum ire eccillum video cum adfini suo.
Nescio quid non satis inter eos convenit: celeri gradu
Eunt uterque: ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio:
Haud ei euscheme astiterunt. Huc aliquantum abscessero:
Est lubido orationem audire duorum adfinium.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse—*ulciscare, pallio, abscessero, astiterunt, eccillum, duint.*

2. Explain—*peculium, posticulum, ferentarius, funginus, ballista.*

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Lucretia sent messengers to Rome and to Ardea to summon her father Lucretius and her husband Collatinus.

2. When the Romans and Sabines were ready to begin the fight afresh, the Sabine women rushed between the combatants.

3. But when the light returned, Romulus could not be found; and the people mourned for him.

4. Among the hostages was a noble virgin called Cloelia, who would not suffer herself to be kept captive among the Etruscans. Therefore when the night came, she slipped out of the camp, reached the river, and swam across to Rome. But the Romans, although they honoured her courage, blamed her conduct, and brought her back to Porsenna, because she had acted in opposition to the treaty they had sworn. Then Porsenna admired the faith of the Romans, and released Cloelia and as many of the other hostages as she selected; and when he went away from Rome, he left his camp there, and gave to the Romans all the things that it contained.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Elle peut se tirer d'affaire avec le peignoir de mousseline et les souliers de satin; elle trouvera dans le vestibule un chapeau, ses petits sabots de jardin et le grand manteau écossais qu'elle met, pour conduire, les jours de pluie. Elle entr'ouvre sa porte avec des précautions infinies; tout dort dans le château, elle se glisse le long des murs, dans les couloirs; elle descend l'escalier. Pourvu que les petits sabots soient bien là, à leur place! C'est sa grande préoccupation. Les voici. Elle les attache par-dessus les souliers de bal, elle s'enveloppe dans le grand manteau. Elle entend que la pluie, au dehors, redouble de violence. Elle aperçoit un de ces immenses parapluies d'antichambre dont se servent les valets de pied quand ils montent sur le siège; elle s'en empare, elle est prête.

Or,—

Ob es der Gegensatz zwischen dem strahlenden Sonnenlichte draussen und dem kühlen Dämmer des verschatteten Gemaches, ob es der mächtige Hausrath von Gelehrsamkeit, der sich an den Wänden emporthürmte, oder ob es die Ehrfurcht gebietende Gestalt des Mannes war, der lang aufgereckt, ohne Regung und Bewegung, vom dunklen Gewande wie eine Statue umflossen, mitten im Zimmer vor ihm stand — das Gesicht des Aglaiades, das wie eine Phäonie aus dem weissen Gewande hervorblickte, wurde plötzlich ganz blass. Er stand vor

Cyprianus, vor dem Mann, bei dessen Namen, wenn man ihn in der Unterhaltung nannte, die Unterhaltung leiser wurde, der nur halb so lange schlief, als andere Menschen, vor dem Gelehrten, dem Zauberer.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

I cannot omit a curious circumstance which occurred at Edensor inn, close to Chatsworth, to survey the magnificence of which I had gone a considerable way out of my road to Scotland. The inn was then kept by a very jolly landlord, whose name, I think, was Malton. He happened to mention that 'the celebrated Dr. Johnson had been in his house.' I inquired *who* this Dr. Johnson was, that I might hear my host's notion of him. 'Sir,' said he, 'Johnson, the great writer; *Oddity*, as they call him. He's the greatest writer in England: he writes for the ministry; he has a correspondence abroad, and lets them know what's going on.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Fielding's heroes.
2. Thackeray's estimate of Congreve.
3. Shakspere's presentation of Richard III.
4. The course of the action in *King Richard III.*

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The plot of *The Goodnatured Man.*
2. The character of young Honeywood.
3. Hampden's position in the history of revolutions.
4. The execution of Nuncomar.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Caterina, in *Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.*
2. George Eliot's portraits of men and women—a comparison.
3. Herrick's lyrical poetry.
4. The characteristic features of lyrical poetry in the nineteenth century.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

Constructions.

1. Construct a triangle whose sides are 2·5, 3·5, 4·5, inches long. Construct a square equal in area to this triangle.

2. ABC is a triangle whose sides are 3·2, 4·3, 5·4 cms. long. Find four points such that each shall have the property that its perpendicular distances from the three sides of ABC are equal. Measure these four perpendicular distances.

3. Construct a quadrilateral $ABCD$ which shall have $AB = 2$ ins., $BC = 2{\cdot}5$ ins., $CD = 3$ ins., and $DA = 4{\cdot}5$ ins., and the angle $ABC = 120°$. Construct a second quadrilateral similar to $ABCD$ and equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of its area.

Theoretical.

4. Prove for all cases that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

5. Prove geometrically that $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

6. Prove that if one circle touches another internally the line joining their centres passes through the point of contact.

7. On a given straight line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

8. Prove that if a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle it cuts the other sides or those sides produced proportionally. State the converse.

9. Prove that if two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other and the sides about the equal angles proportionals, the triangles are equiangular.

10. Prove that equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Find the common factor of

$$2x^4 + 6x^3 - 13x^2 + 3x - 7 \quad \text{and} \quad 3x^4 + 10x^3 - 16x^2 - x - 14.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x - 5}{7} - \frac{3x - 2}{4} = 1 - x.$$

3. If $x + y + z = 0$, show that $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$.

(*a*) Hence factorize

$$(x-a)^3(b-c)^3 + (x-b)^3(c-a)^3 + (x-c)^3(a-b)^3.$$

4. A line is divided into two parts so that the square on one part is equal to the rectangle contained by the whole line and the other part. Find the ratio of the parts.

5. Express $\sqrt{97 - 2\sqrt{2310}}$ in the form $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}$.

6. Solve the equations

$$x + y + z - 2 = 2x - 4y + 2z = 3x + 5y - 4z + 9 = 8.$$

7. Solve the equation $\sqrt{2x + 17} - \sqrt{x + 5} = 2$, and verify your answer.

8. Extract the square root of ·01937664.

9. Find to the nearest penny the cost of 4 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. 11 oz. at £7 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

10. A man buys apples at 5 for 2*d.*, and oranges at 3 a penny. He makes a profit of 20 per cent. by selling them indifferently at 9 for 4*d.*, and the total number of fruit he bought was 270.

How many of each kind did he buy?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Assuming $\pi = 3{\cdot}1416$, find the number of seconds in a radian.

2. Prove $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$, where A and B are positive, and each less than a right angle, and their sum is also less than a right angle.

3. Find $\sin 22\frac{1}{2}°$ and $\cos 15°$ to two decimal places.

4. Find all the angles whose cosines are equal to $-\frac{1}{2}$.

5. Prove

$$\tan 3A = \frac{3\tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3\tan^2 A}.$$

6. Prove

$$\frac{\sin A - \sin 2A + \sin 3A}{\cos A - \cos 2A + \cos 3A} = \tan 2A.$$

7. Prove

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

whether A is acute or obtuse.

8. Prove that the area of a triangle is equal to

$$\sqrt{s.(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad \text{where} \quad 2s = a + b + c$$

9. A vertical pole subtends an angle of 45° at a point A in the horizontal plane through the foot of the tower, and subtends an angle of 30° at a point in the same line as A and the foot of the tower, but 50 feet further than A from the foot of the tower: find the height of the tower.

10. Prove

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

Translate :—

χωρὶς δὲ τῆς δόξης, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐδὲ δίκαιόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι δεῖσθαι τοῦ δικαστοῦ οὐδὲ δεόμενον ἀποφεύγειν, ἀλλὰ διδάσκειν καὶ πείθειν. οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτῳ κάθηται ὁ δικαστής, ἐπὶ τῷ καταχαρίζεσθαι τὰ δίκαια ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ κρίνειν ταῦτα· καὶ ὀμώμοκεν οὐ χαριεῖσθαι οἷς ἂν δοκῇ αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ δικάσειν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους. οὔκουν χρὴ οὔτε ἡμᾶς ἐθίζειν ὑμᾶς ἐπορκεῖν, οὔθ' ὑμᾶς ἐθίζεσθαι· οὐδέτεροι γὰρ ἂν ἡμῶν εὐσεβοῖεν. μὴ οὖν ἀξιοῦτέ με, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοιαῦτα δεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς πράττειν, ἃ μήτε ἡγοῦμαι καλὰ εἶναι μήτε δίκαια μήτε ὅσια, ἄλλως τε μέντοι καὶ ἀσεβείας φεύγοντα ὑπὸ Μελήτου τουτουί. σαφῶς γὰρ ἄν, εἰ πείθοιμι ὑμᾶς καὶ τῷ δεῖσθα. βιαζοίμην ὀμωμοκότας, θεοὺς ἄν διδάσκοιμι μὴ ἡγεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς εἶναι, καὶ ἀτεχνῶς ἀπολογούμενος κατηγοροίην ἂν ἐμαυτοῦ, ὡς θεοὺς οὐ νομίζω ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ δεῖ οὕτως ἔχειν· νομίζω τε γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς οὐδεὶς τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγόρων, καὶ ὑμῖν ἐπιτρέπω καὶ τῷ θεῷ κρῖναι περὶ ἐμοῦ ὅπῃ μέλλει ἐμοί τε ἄριστα εἶναι καὶ ὑμῖν.—Plato.

1. Parse—ἐσκέφθαι, ἐπέθετο, ὑποστειλάμενος, εἰδέναι, ὤνησας, ἐγράψω, ἀπολώλη, μαχούμενον, ὄφλε, ἐάλων.

2. What references to Homeric poetry occur in the Defence?

3. Mention the chief events of the life of Socrates, and give dates.

[II.]

Translate :—

Hannibal rebus prius quam verbis adhortandos milites ratus, circumdato ad spectaculum exercitu, captivos montanos vinctos in medio statuit, armisque Gallicis ante pedes eorum proiectis, interrogare interpretem iussit, ecquis, si vinculis levaretur armaque et equum victor acciperet, decertare ferro vellet. Quum ad unum omnes ferrum pugnamque poscerent et deiecta in id sors esset, se quisque eum

optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, et, ut cuiusque sors exciderat, alacer, inter gratulantes gaudio exsultans, cum sui moris tripudiis arma raptim capiebat. Ubi vero dimicarent, is habitus animorum non inter eiusdem modo condicionis homines erat, sed etiam inter spectantes vulgo, ut non vincentium magis quam bene morientium fortuna laudaretur. Quum sic aliquot spectatis paribus affectos dimisisset, contione inde advocata ita apud eos locutus fertur. 'Si, quem animum in alienae sortis exemplo paulo ante habuistis, eundem mox in aestimanda fortuna vestra habueritis, vicimus, milites; neque enim spectaculum modo illud, sed quaedam veluti imago vestrae condicionis erat.'—LIVY.

1. Parse—perrexere, pactus est, emensus, egressus, elisit, elatus, tritus.

2. Give the Latin for:—to be sold by auction, to draw breath, to float down stream, priced at eighteen denarii apiece, caught in a snare.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

For Latin Prose.

Translate into Latin:—

1. The army was led back to winter quarters at New Carthage.

2. Meanwhile news was brought that ambassadors had arrived from Rome.

3. The eldest of them replied thus, when asked for his opinion.

4. Let them suppose, he said, that the Alps were higher than the mountains of their own native land; yet they ought to be crossed.

5. The fleet put out to open sea.

6. The young prince showed a cunning worthy of his race. With tears he implored the general not to send him away; not even a royal crown was so dear to him as the sight of Curtius. But like a tiger let out of prison, finding himself free, he began to carry on war against his benefactor. The Roman officers were glad of this treachery, which might teach Curtius never again to indulge his merciful disposition by too great leniency.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. TATE.

1. Translate into English:—

La bonne sait faire bouillir les pommes de terre et semble passer le reste de son temps à laver le plancher de sa cuisine et à frotter les marches de l'extérieur de la maison. Ce travail pénible se fait à genoux,

au moyen d'une pierre *ad hoc* et de torchons mouillés qu'on trempe dans un seau et que l'on étreint à la main. Pourquoi ne leur fait-on pas faire ce travail avec un balai dur, ce qui leur épargnerait la moitié de la peine, ainsi que les lumbagos et les maux de genou qui en sont la conséquence? je vous le demande.

Il n'y a entre la maîtresse et la servante aucune affection, pas même le moindre attachement, et il est rare que les relations durent plus d'un an: à la première mouche qui pique, on se quitte. Pour les bonnes, toutes les maisons se valent; pour les maîtresses de ménage, toutes les bonnes sont équivalentes: aussi, tu ne me conviens pas? Bonjour—bonsoir.

Or,—

Auch der kleine Wilhelm liegt dort, und daran bin ich schuld. Wir waren Schulkameraden im Franciskanerkloster und spielten auf jener Seite desselben, wo zwischen steinernen Mauern die Düssel fliesst, und ich sagte: „Wilhelm, hol' doch das Kätzchen, das eben hineingefallen" — und lustig stieg er hinab auf das Brett, das über dem Bach lag, riss das Kätzchen aus dem Wasser, fiel aber selbst hinein, und als man ihn herauszog, war er nass und todt. Das Kätzchen hat noch lange Zeit gelebt.

Die Stadt Düsseldorf ist sehr schön, und wenn man in der Ferne an sie denkt, und zufällig dort geboren ist, wird Einem wunderlich zu Muthe. Ich bin dort geboren, und es ist mir, als müsste ich gleich nach Hause gehn. Und wenn ich sage, nach Hause gehn, so meine ich die Bolkerstrasse und das Haus, worin ich geboren bin.

2. Put into French *or* German:—

   (*a*) If I could sleep, I should be lucky.

   (*b*) When he comes, I shall tell him what you have just said.

   (*c*) If he does not come soon, I shall not see him.

   (*d*) He saved himself by jumping through the window.

3. Write a short letter in French *or* German to a College friend.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects—

1. Viola's place among Shakspere's women.

2. Sir Toby and Sir Andrew.

3. Rustic manners and rustic character in the reign of Queen Anne.

4. The Coverley Papers considered as the first attempt at a modern novel.

Hilary Term, 1911.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Multiply $2x^2 - 3x + 1$ by $x^2 - 3x - 4$, and divide the result by $2x^2 - 9x + 4$.

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2}{5}\left(x - 3\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{7}3x - 4\frac{1}{5}\Big) = 2\frac{1}{10}.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$4x - 5y = 7\frac{11}{12}, \qquad 5x + 12y = -67\frac{2}{3}$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{6(x^2 - 1)}{(2x - 3)(3x - 2)} + \frac{3}{3 - 2x} + \frac{2}{2 - 3x}$$

5. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{(c - a)^2 + (a - b)^2 - (b - c)^2}{(a - b)^2 + (b - c)^2 - (c - a)^2}.$$

6. I am twice as old as you were when I was as old as you are, and I was 21 years of age when you were born. What are the ages of the two persons?

7. Find the cost of 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. at £2 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

8. Find the smallest number that is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Find also the number which when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, will leave remainders 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

9. Divide 34·312 by 3714·5, and give the answer to four places of decimals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. KENNEDY.

1. Mention some of the more important events in English history during the nineteenth century.

2. Name the chief British dominions, and state briefly what led to the acquisition of each.

3. Give a short account of some conspicuous personages in the history of Ireland between the Anglo-Norman Invasion and the Act of Union.

4. Show your acquaintance with the origin and growth of Parliament.

5. Describe the province of Ireland best known to you.

6. Name the principal seaports on the Continent opposite the British Isles, and the principal seaports in the British Isles opposite the Continent.

7. Draw a rough map of any foreign country that may have a special interest for you. Name its products, and the chief places you would have to pass in making a journey from Dublin to reach its capital.

8. Give the names of a dozen of the great rivers of the world, and note the commercial importance or the historical interest belonging to each of them.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Before I read your letter, I was eager to see Marcus.

2. There is no doubt that they came to burn the city.

3. Tell me who you are and whence you come.

4. Horace said that he would ask Maecenas why the soldiers had gone to Athens.

5. I am afraid that Balbus has lied, and that he will not give me the money.

6. Meanwhile Carbo and Norbanus, released from the pressure of Sulla's army, struck across the Apennines to overwhelm Metellus; but their imprudence ruined them. Coming on Metellus at Faventia when their troops were weary after a day's march, they attacked him in the evening, hoping to surprise him. But the tired men were defeated. Ten thousand were killed; six thousand surrendered or deserted.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German: —

We met with no Indians, but we found the places on the neighbouring hills where they had lain to watch our proceedings. There was an art in their contrivance of those places that seems worth mentioning. It being winter, a fire was necessary for them; but a common fire on the surface of the ground would by its light have discovered their position at a distance. They had, therefore, dug holes in the ground about three feet in diameter. We found where they had with their hatchets cut off the charcoal from the sides of burnt logs; with these coals they had made small fires in the bottom of the holes, and we observed among the grass the prints of their bodies, made by their lying all round with their legs hanging down in the holes to keep their feet warm.

[B.]

Translate into English: —

Il avait connu des jours meilleurs, malgré sa misère et son infirmité. A l'âge de quinze ans, il avait eu les deux jambes écrasées par une voiture sur la grand'route de Varville. Depuis ce temps-là, il mendiait en se traînant le long des chemins, à travers les cours des fermes, balancé sur ses béquilles qui lui avaient fait remonter les épaules à la hauteur des oreilles. Sa tête semblait enfoncée entre deux montagnes.

Autrefois la baronne d'Avary lui abandonnait, pour dormir, une espèce de niche pleine de paille, à côté du poulailler, dans la ferme attenante au château: et il était sûr, aux jours de grande famine, de trouver toujours un morceau de pain et un verre de cidre à la cuisine. Souvent il recevait encore là quelques sols jetés par la vieille dame du haut de son perron ou des fenêtres de sa chambre. Maintenant elle était morte.

Or—

Weil nun die Runde so wachsam war, gingen wir allgemach zurück. Nach anderthalb Stunden gingen wir wieder hin und fanden die Schildwache schlafen, denn sie schnarchte, dass wir es hörten. Nun wurde die Leiter angelegt, aber als wir dieselbe anschlugen und hinaufstiegen, war sie um sechs oder sieben Sprossen zu kurz; ich dankte Gott vielmals. So ging es voll Aerger zurück; Alles fluchte auf den Bauer, der uns angeführt; sie hieben aus Aerger alle jungen Fruchtbäume in den Gärten nieder. Der Bauer, der ihnen die falsche Nachricht von der Mauer gegeben hatte, als er aus der Stadt des andern Tages zu uns kam, wurde gleich gebunden. Er schwur aber, es sei unser Glück gewesen, dass Nichts daraus geworden; die Mauer sei an der Stelle, weil sie da am niedrigsten gewesen, wol zehn Schuh breit mit Bienenkörben besetzt gewesen, wenn Einer da eingebrochen, wären wir sicher von den erzürnten Bienen jämmerlich zugerichtet worden.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

Choose ONE *subject.*

1. Votes for Women.
2. The House of Lords.
3. Rudyard Kipling.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Define the terms 'celestial latitude,' 'celestial longitude,' 'declination,' 'right ascension,' 'altitude,' 'azimuth,' 'hour angle,' and 'first point of Aries.'

2. What are the three errors to which a transit instrument is liable? How may they be detected and corrected for?

3. The refraction of a heavenly body being assumed equal to $k \tan z$ where z is the apparent zenith distance, show how to determine k when the latitude of the place is known.

4. Explain by means of a diagram the changes of the seasons. What would be the effect on the seasons if the Earth's axis were (*a*) in the plane of the ecliptic, (*b*) perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic?

5. What is meant by annual parallax? Explain Bessel's method of determining the annual parallax of a star.

6. How has the Moon's synodic period been determined? Knowing its synodic period, show how its sidereal period may be calculated.

7. Give an explanation of the Harvest Moon.

8. What is the equation of time? To what two causes is it due? At what times in the year does the component due to each of these two causes vanish?

9. How may the height of a lunar mountain be determined?

10. Write on the uses of the spectroscope in astronomy.

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[*Senior Sophisters taking Hilary Examination will answer* SIX *questions from* [A].]

[A.]

1. State and explain briefly the principal modes or conditions of the revival of ideas.

2. Distinguish between the terms 'intentional' and 'voluntary' as applied to actions.

3. How does Butler explain the origin of the perception of good and ill desert?

4. Discuss the question whether an action is or is not morally the better for being 'disinterested.'

5. What does Butler mean by the assertion that tortures and death are not so contrary to human nature as injustice?

6. Account for the heightened importance which the conception of the 'law of nature' (*ius naturale*) acquired among philosophers in the sixteenth century.

7. A 'sense of propriety,' according to Adam Smith, enters essentially into the moral judgment of actions. Show precisely (*a*) what the 'sense,' is, and (*b*) what the 'propriety' is.

[B.]

[*Senior Sophisters supplementalizing Trinity Examination will answer* FOUR *questions from* [B] *and* TWO *from* [A].]

1. Why, according to Aristotle, is it wrong to describe any of the lower animals as 'happy'?

2. How does Aristotle explain the process by which good or bad moral character is formed?

3. State Aristotle's definition of moral virtue, and explain its terms.

4. How does Plato define each of the four cardinal virtues?

5. How does he make out the analogy between the State and the individual as subjects of moral virtue?

6. In what *economic* principle does he discover the essential characteristic of *justice*?

[C.]

[*Candidates for Degree will answer the* THREE *following questions in* [C] *with any* THREE *questions from* [B].]

1. Hedonism as an ethical theory may be based on either of two grounds. Explain clearly what each of these is.

2. What does Kant mean by the proposition that no truly virtuous conduct can rest on *feeling*?

3. The Hebrews, Romans, and Greeks may (according to Mackenzie) be taken as representing respectively three distinct ethical ideals. What are these?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

Write an essay on *one* of the following:—

1. 'Franklin was the greatest citizen in Modern History.'

2. Amusements in the Borough.

3. Carlyle's Rousseau.
4. System of Education in Utopia.
5. Character of Brutus.
6. Growth and Decline of Empire.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. How is force measured? Give an accurate proof of the equation

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2$$

in the case of constant force.

2. Explain the term 'work done by a force,' and show how to estimate the work done by a constant force when its point of application is moved from a point A to a point B; the line AB not being parallel to the direction of the force. What is the work done if AB be at right angles to the direction of the force?

3. A body moves with uniform velocity V in a circle of radius r. Determine the magnitude of the force directed to the centre which will maintain this motion.

4. A heavy body is projected in a direction making an angle of 30° with the horizon, with a velocity of 960 feet per second: what is the greatest height to which it will ascend?

5. Determine, in any manner, the ratio between the power and the resistance in a smooth screw.

6. A quadrilateral $ABCD$ is such that the diagonal BD is bisected by the diagonal AC. Forces respectively proportional to AB, BC, AD, DC act along the sides: find their resultant and the algebraic sum of their moments about a given point P lying on the line AC.

7. Give some account of binocular vision.

8. Explain the construction of the compound refracting microscope.

9. How is the specific gravity of a salt soluble in water determined?

10. Explain, by means of a diagram, the principle of the diving-bell.

CLASSICS.

MR. MACRAN.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

Translate:—

ὁμοίως ἐπὶ δρόμου καὶ πάλης. οὕτω δὴ πᾶς ἐπιστήμων τὴν ὑπερβολὴν μὲν καὶ τὴν ἔλλειψιν φεύγει, τὸ δὲ μέσον ζητεῖ καὶ τοῦδ' αἱρεῖται, μέσον δὲ οὐ τὸ τοῦ πράγματος ἀλλὰ το πρὸς ἡμᾶς. εἰ δὴ πᾶσα ἐπιστήμη οὕτως

τὸ ἔργον εὖ ἐπιτελεῖ, πρὸς τὸ μέσον βλέπουσα καὶ εἰς τοῦτο ἄγουσα τὰ ἔργα (ὅθεν εἰώθασιν ἐπιλέγειν τοῖς εὖ ἔχουσιν ἔργοις ὅτι οὔτε ἀφελεῖν ἔστιν οὔτε προσθεῖναι, ὡς τῆς μὲν ὑπερβολῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως φθειρούσης τὸ εὖ, τῆς δὲ μεσότητος σῳζούσης), εἰ δὴ οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τεχνῖται, ὡς λέγομεν, πρὸς τοῦτο βλέποντες ἐργάζονται, ἡ δὲ ἀρετὴ πάσης τέχνης ἀκριβεστέρα καὶ ἀμείνων ἐστὶν ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ φύσις, τοῦ μέσου ἂν εἴη στοχαστική.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Parse—ἦχθαι, ἠσθῆναι, ἔστωσαν, ὀρέξεσι, ῥηθήσεται.

2. Give the meanings of—παραγγελία, ἐπιβάτης, ἐπιδικάζεσθαι, ἐπιχαιρεκακία, εὐτραπελία, βωμολόχος.

Translate:—

Quid? si qui sapiens rogatus sit ab eo, qui eum heredem faciat, cum ei testamento sestertium miliens relinquatur, ut ante quam hereditatem adeat, luce palam in foro saltet, idque se facturum promiserit, quod aliter heredem eum scripturus ille non esset, faciat quod promiserit necne? Promisisse nollem et id arbitror fuisse gravitatis: quoniam promisit, si saltare in foro turpe ducet, honestius mentietur, si ex hereditate nihil ceperit quam si ceperit, nisi forte eam pecuniam in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus contulerit, ut vel saltare, cum patriae consulturus sit, turpe non sit.—CICERO.

1. Parse (giving the principal parts of the verbs)—peperisset, divelli, abstulerit, attuleris, alteri, laudarunt, oporteret.

2. State briefly what you know of—Apelles, Chrysippus, Diogenes, Jugurtha, Accius, Metrodorus.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

κακῶς οὖν ὁ Περικλῆς ἀκούων διὰ τὰς δέκα ταύτας τριήρεις, ὡς μικρὰν μὲν βοήθειαν τοῖς δεηθεῖσι, μεγάλην δὲ πρόφασιν τοῖς ἐγκαλοῦσι παρεσχηκώς, ἑτέρας αὖθις ἔστειλε πλείονας εἰς τὴν Κέρκυραν, αἳ μετὰ τὴν μάχην ἀφίκοντο. Χαλεπαίνουσι δὲ τοῖς Κορινθίοις καὶ κατηγοροῦσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν Λακεδαίμονι προσεγένοντο Μεγαρεῖς, αἰτιώμενοι πάσης μὲν ἀγορᾶς, πάντων δὲ λιμένων, ὧν Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦσιν, εἴργεσθαι καὶ ἀπελαύνεσθαι παρὰ τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια καὶ τοὺς γεγενημένους ὅρκους τοῖς Ἕλλησιν· Αἰγινῆται δὲ κακοῦσθαι δοκοῦντες καὶ βίαια πάσχειν ἐποτνιῶντο κρύφα πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, φανερῶς ἐγκαλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οὐ θαρροῦντες. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ Ποτίδαια, πόλις ὑπήκοος Ἀθηναίων, ἄποικος δὲ Κορινθίων, ἀποστᾶσα καὶ πολιορκουμένη μᾶλλον ἐπετάχυνε τὸν πόλεμον.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse—κεκραμένην, δυεῖν, διακοπέντος, ἀπῆρεν, ἀπέδωκαν, ἁλούς, ὤφθη.

2. Give the meanings of—ἐξωστρακίσθη, μεταρσιολεσχία, φιλολάκων, ὁ περιφόρητος Ἀρτέμων, Ἑρμίππου τοῦ κωμῳδοποιοῦ διώκοντος.

Translate:—

Adparet liquido sublimis in aere Nisus,
Et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo;
Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat aethera pennis,

Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus; qua se fert Nisus ad auras,
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis.
Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces
Aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus altis,
Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti,
Inter se in foliis strepitant; iuvat imbribus actis
Progeniem parvam dulcisque revisere nidos;
Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium aut rerum fato prudentia maior;
Verum, ubi tempestas et caeli mobilis humor
Mutavere vias et Iuppiter uvidus austris
Denset, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat,
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus
Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,
Concipiunt: hinc ille avium concentus in agris,
Et laetae pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse (giving the principal parts of the verbs)—colligit, serendi, ciet, pavere, extuderat, metitur.

2. Explain:—

'nox intempesta silet.'
'Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum.'
'Taenarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis.'
'Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.'
'fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.'

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

Translate:—

ἢ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν δοκεῖ καὶ ἀπαιδευσίας μέγα τεκμήριον τὸ ἐπακτῷ παρ' ἄλλων, ὡς δεσποτῶν τε καὶ κριτῶν, τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι, καὶ ἀπορία οἰκείων; Πάντων μὲν οὖν, ἔφη, αἴσχιστον. Ἡ δοκεῖ σοι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τούτου αἴσχιον εἶναι τοῦτο, ὅταν τις μὴ μόνον τὸ πολὺ τοῦ βίου ἐν δικαστηρίοις φεύγων τε καὶ διώκων κατατρίβηται, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὸ ἀπειροκαλίας ἐπ' αὐτῷ δὴ τούτῳ πεισθῇ καλλωπίζεσθαι, ὡς δεινὸς ὢν περὶ τὸ ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἱκανὸς πάσας μὲν στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι, πάσας δὲ διεξόδους διεξελθὼν ἀποστραφῆναι λυγιζόμενος, ὥστε μὴ παρασχεῖν δίκην, καὶ ταῦτα σμικρῶν τε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἀξίων ἕνεκα, ἀγνοῶν, ὅσῳ κάλλιον καὶ ἄμεινον τὸ παρασκευάζειν τὸν βίον αὐτῷ μηδὲν δεῖσθαι νυστάζοντος δικαστοῦ; οὔκ, ἀλλὰ τοῦτ', ἔφη, ἐκείνου ἔτι αἴσχιον.—PLATO.

1. Parse—ἐφῇ, ᾖστέον, ἐσφαλμένον, ἀφεκτέον, ἀξιοῖ, κλαπέντας.

2. Explain—τὰν Ἄιδου, τῷ σοφωτάτῳ Χείρωνι, τὰ ἀμοιβαῖα, σχολῇ, Συρακοσίαν τράπεζαν, τὸ Φωκυλίδου παρακέλευμα.

Translate:—

Ac ne te retrahas et inexcusabilis absis,
Quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque
Curas, interdum nugaris rure paterno:
Partitur lintres exercitus, Actia pugna

Te duce per pueros hostili more refertur,
Adversarius est frater, lacus Hadria, donec
Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet.
Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te,
Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.
Protinus ut moneam, siquid monitoris eges tu:
Quid de quoque viro et cui dicas, saepe videto.
Percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idemst,
Nec retinent patulae commissa fideliter aures,
Et semel emissum volat inrevocabile verbum.

HORACE.

1. Parse (giving the principal parts of the verbs)—odit, gavisa, coibat, faterier, noli.

2. Explain:—'planius ac melius Chrysippo.' 'Penthev Rector Thebarum.' 'regibus uti Nollet Aristippus.' 'Nil intrast olea, nil extrast in nuce duri.' 'ratione ruentis acervi.' 'nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ovo.'

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

At last the noblest Roman matrons came to Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, and to Volumnia, his wife, and persuaded them to accompany them into the enemy's camp, and with their prayers and tears to soften the conqueror's heart, and to save the town, which the men could not protect with their arms. When the procession of Roman matrons approached the Volscian camp, and Coriolanus recognized his mother, his wife, and his little children, he was deeply moved, and listened to the entreaties of the matrons, and granted their request, saying, 'O my mother! Rome thou hast saved, but thou hast lost thy son.' And forthwith he led the army of the Volscians away from Rome, and gave back all the conquered towns.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

J'affirme que le peuple a gardé intact le trésor légué par les aïeux. Visitez n'importe quel village du pays de France, profitez de l'indiscrétion des fenêtres ouvertes sur les chambres où l'on est né, où l'on a aimé, où l'on est mort. Partout vous serez frappé de l'accord parfait que l'habitant a établi entre lui et les choses, de l'harmonie de son âme avec la matière, de la balance exacte entre les besoins de sa vie et les objets qui les servent. Pour ma part, je ne sais rien de comparable, comme expression de vie harmonieuse, à certaines salles de fermes normandes. Sur la blancheur des murs crépis à la chaux flamboie le

cuivre rouge des bassines; dans la cheminée aux lourds landiers les marmites brunes se tassent sur la cendre; la table de chêne, au milieu de la pièce dallée de briques, se pare d'une joyeuse faïence aux fleurs emphatiques. Comme ce décor, où il faut ajouter les chaises aux dossiers arrondis, la mélodieuse horloge et les armoires aux panneaux sculptés, marie bien le bleu des blouses, le blanc des coiffes, l'or des bijoux!

Or,—

Etwas vom Schauen des Dichters muss auch der Forscher in sich tragen. Freilich ist letzterem mühsame und geduldige Arbeit nötig, um das Material zu sichten und bereit zu machen. Aber Arbeit allein kann die lichtgebenden Ideen nicht herbeizwingen. Diese springen wie die Minerva aus dem Kopfe des Jupiter unvermutet, ungeahnt; wir wissen nicht, von wannen sie kommen. Nur das ist sicher: Dem, der das Leben nur zwischen Büchern und Papier kennen gelernt hat, und dem, der durch einförmige Arbeit ermüdet und verdrossen ist, dem kommen sie nicht. Die Empfindung von Lebensfülle und Kraft muss da sein, wie sie vor allem das Wandern in der reinen Luft der Höhen gibt. Und wenn der stille Friede des Waldes den Wanderer von der Unruhe der Welt scheidet, wenn er zu seinen Füssen die reiche, üppige Ebene mit ihren Feldern und Dörfern in einem Blicke umfasst und die sinkende Sonne goldene Fäden über die fernen Berge spinnt, dann regen sich wohl auch sympathisch im dunkeln Hintergrunde seiner Seele die Keime neuer Ideen, die geeignet sind, Licht und Ordnung in der innern Welt der Vorstellungen aufleuchten zu machen, wo vorher Chaos und Dunkel war.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

You tell me that money cannot buy the things most precious. Your common-place proves that you have never known the lack of it. When I think of all the sorrow and the barrenness that has been wrought in my life by want of a few more pounds per annum than I was able to earn, I stand aghast at money's significance. What kindly joys have I lost, those simple forms of happiness to which every heart has claim, because of poverty! Meetings with those I loved made impossible year after year; sadness, misunderstanding, nay, cruel alienation, arising from inability to do the things I wished, and which I might have done had a little money helped me. I have lost friends merely through the constraints of my position; friends I might have made have remained strangers to me; solitude of the bitter kind, the solitude which is enforced at times when mind or heart longs for companionship, often cursed my life solely because I was poor.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define the compressibility of a substance, and describe carefully how to measure the compressibility of a gas.

2. Define the mechanical equivalent of heat, and describe one of the more recent determinations of its value.

3. Describe a storage-cell, and point out the transformations of energy that take place during its charging and discharging.

4. Describe the electric telephone, and point out the fundamental laws upon which its action depends.

5. Explain what you understand by the wave-theory of light, and mention some experimental facts in support of the theory.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. What is the relation between the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight? The specific heat of gold is 0·0324. Calculate its atomic weight.

2. Describe the preparation and properties of carbon monoxide. On what grounds has the formula CO been given to this substance?

3. Write the formula of chloral hydrate. What is the action of (*a*) strong sulphuric acid, (*b*) caustic soda on this substance?

4. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared? What is the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on aqueous solutions of the following substances:—(*a*) copper sulphate, (*b*) arsenious acid (acidified with hydrochloric acid), (*c*) ferric chloride, (*d*) bromine?

5. What is the chemical relationship between methyl alcohol, formaldehyde, and formic acid? By what tests would you distinguish between these substances?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. What is the relation between the specific heat of an element and its atomic weight? The specific heat of gold is 0·0324. Calculate its atomic weight.

2. Describe the preparation and properties of carbon monoxide. On what grounds has the formula CO been given to this substance?

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5. Write the formulæ of—(*a*) grape sugar, (*b*) starch, (*c*) cellulose. How would you identify each of these substances?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

[A.]

1. 'The House of Commons is the centre of our system, the solar orb round which the other bodies revolve.'

How far does this statement hold good of the present English Constitutional System?

Or,

Explain carefully what is meant by 'the Conventions of the Constitution.' Give illustrations.

2. Discuss the defects of government by amateurs in (*a*) central, (*b*) local administration.

Or,

Bring out clearly the leading characteristics of Constitutional Kingship.

[B.]

3. The term 'division of labour embraces several distinct but allied conceptions.' Write an explanatory note on this statement.

Or,

Estimate the advantages of a system of production on a large scale, and note the chief counteracting disadvantages.

4. (*a*) 'The most disagreeable employments are the worst paid.'

(*b*) 'The wages of women are in most cases lower than those obtained by men for work of similar difficulty.'

Consider carefully *one* (*and only one*) of the above propositions, with special reference to the doctrine of the tendency of wages towards equality.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

[C.]

5. Consider the relation between 'Utility' and 'Value.' Give definitions or clear descriptions of these terms.

Or,

Trace concisely the way in which gold has become the chief material for money. In what different ways may other metals be employed in conjunction with gold?

6. What different meanings have been given to the maxim that 'taxation should be equal'? Which meaning do you prefer?

Or,

'*Magnum vectigal est parsimonia.*' Discuss the application of this maxim in relation to (*a*) revenue, (*b*) expenditure.

[D.]

7. Under what limitations is it true that the form of government is a matter of choice and selection?

Or,

Indicate the defects of a representative assembly in respect to the work of (*a*) legislation, (*b*) administration.

8. Sketch concisely Mill's plan for reforming the House of Lords, adding any criticisms that seem required.

Or,

Discuss the prerequisites and essential conditions of a stable federal stsyem.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

One question to be selected in each of the Sections of the Paper.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[*Candidates should attempt not less than* TWO *questions from each division and not more than* FIVE *questions in all.*]

I.—NEWMAN.

1. 'Nothing is more common, in an age like this, when books abound, than to fancy that the gratification of a love of reading is real study.' How does Newman expand and enforce this criticism on Mr. Brown?

2. How does Newman show that the makers of English literature have been the makers of the English language, and how does he compare the Protestant literature of England with the literatures of France and Italy?

3. Give the substance of Mr. Davidson's argument, as quoted by Newman, to show that 'a Liberal Education is something far higher, even in the scale of Utility, than what is commonly called a Useful Education.'

4. Newman says of a liberal education of the intellect, that it forms a habit of mind which lasts through life, of which the attributes are freedom, equitableness, calmness, moderation, and wisdom; and that it makes a gentleman, *i.e.* one who has a cultivated intellect, a delicate taste, a candid, equable, dispassionate mind, a noble and courteous bearing in the conduct of life. Yet he holds that a liberal education does not tend to improve the moral nature. Give Newman's argument, and either approve or criticize it.

II.—Spencer.

5. After his exposition of the principles on which he would base moral education, Spencer gives the chief maxims and rules deducible from them. What are they?

6. Give instances of Spencer's tendency to deduce a general proposition from a very few cases.

7. What does Spencer say on the teaching of drawing?

8. How does Spencer seek to show that science has the greatest educational value in regard to the last two of his list of the five leading activities of life?

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates are to attempt* ONE *question from each Section of the Hilary Course, and* ONE *from each of the following Sections, and not more than* FIVE *questions in all.*]

I.—Bagley.

9. Write on 'The Needs of the Organism as determining Apperception; Degrees of Apperception and Apperceptive Systems.'

10. Write on 'The Development of Ideals as the Chief Work of Education.'

11. Write on 'Experience Functioning as Habit.'

II.—Adams.

12. By what factors does Adams seek to explain the difference in the educational results of the street-Arab training and that of the well-ordered school and house?

13. Give Adams's account of the psychology of Attention.

14. Give Adams's account of the interaction of ideas as illustrated by the dome, and consider how far it seems to require modification in view of the following facts:—

(*a*) We are often unable to recall an idea by means of one with which it ought to be connected.

(*b*) The juryman's idea as to the guilt of a prisoner may be completely changed by each succeeding speech of the advocates.

(*c*) A considerable part of the education of life, as of the school, consists in the removal of misconceptions.—'We learn by our mistakes.'

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the magnitude of a force P, if P acting parallel to the plane, in conjunction with $2P$ parallel to its base, is just sufficient to drag a weight of 101 lbs. up a rough inclined plane, 13 feet long, and 5 feet high, taking the coefficient of friction to be $\frac{1}{2}$.

2. A mass of 12 lbs. on a smooth level plane is moving to the north with a velocity of 24 feet per second; find the magnitude and direction of the constant force under whose action its resultant velocity will be 32 feet per second to the east after 3 seconds.

3. Two weights of 8 lbs. and 24 lbs. are connected by a string passing over a smooth light wheel. If initially the weight of 8 lbs. has a downward velocity of 8 feet per second, how far will it descend, and what will be the tension of the string during the motion?

4. Find the magnitude and position of the resultant pressure on the side and on the base of a cubical tank, 6 feet high, when it is filled with water.

(*a*) Are you taking account of atmospheric pressure?

5. Find the volume and specific gravity of a piece of metal weighing 89 grammes, knowing that the weight of a bottle filled with water is 541 grammes, and that the weight of the same bottle with the piece of metal inside and again filled with water is 620 grammes.

6. Find the pressure of the atmosphere in lbs. per square inch when the barometer reads 28 inches, given that the specific gravity of mercury is 13·6.

7. Prove the formula for the pressure of the air in a receiving vessel after n strokes of a *condensing* air-pump.

8. Prove that rays which are parallel and close to the axis of a spherical mirror will after reflection proceed as if they all passed through the same point. Draw the figure for both convex and concave mirrors.

9. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light which passes almost perpendicularly through a thin prism is constant.

10. A candle-flame is moved up to a convex lens from a distant point on its axis: describe the motion of its image.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. (*a*) Give the Contradictory and Contrary of 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.'

(*b*) Complete the following syllogism, and reduce it to a syllogism in the First Figure:—Some soldiers take no interest in military work, whereas all who expect to succeed must take an interest in their profession.

2. What do you know about a valid syllogism (*a*) if the middle term is predicate of both premisses, (*b*) if the middle term is subject of both premisses?

3. If the conclusion of a valid syllogism is affirmative and universal, determine the position of the middle term in the premisses.

4. Express the following arguments in logical form:—

(*a*) No man can be happy who has not self-control, because self-control is necessary to Virtue, and Virtue is a condition of Happiness.

(*b*) It is inconsistent to demand pardon for bad actions on the ground that men are necessary beings, and afterwards to claim credit for good actions on the ground that men are free.

5. What do you know about a valid syllogism if the middle term is twice universal?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay upon *either* of the following subjects (with illustrations from the books in your course):—

1. The qualities of a good talker.

2. The attitude of a constitutional monarch in dealing with a constitutional crisis.

3. The reforms most needed in the House of Lords.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[1.]

Translate:—

τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὄντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἵ τε ἥλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ πνῖγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι τοὐναντίον μετοπωριναὶ καὶ ψυχραὶ τῇ μεταβολῇ ἐς

ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποιούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καὶ προσέτι τῶν νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξυννενημένων, οἳ ἔκ τε τῶν τραυμάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον, καὶ ὀσμαὶ ἦσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοί, καὶ λιμῷ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέζοντο· ἐδίδοσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἑκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ μῆνας κοτύλην ὕδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου. ἄλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθῆσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο αὐτοῖς.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse—*ἐλύπει, ξυννενημένων, ἐπιέζοντο, ἐδίδοσαν, ἐμπεπτωκότας.*

2. Give the English for—*νεοδαμώδεις, κολυμβηταί, εἰκοστή, ξύλλογος, ἐπωτίδες.*

3. (*a*) Draw a map of Syracuse.

Or,

(*b*) Sketch the character of Nicias.

[II.]

Translate:—

Credidere plerique libertum ex secretioribus ministeriis missum ad Agricolam codicillos, quibus ei Suria dabatur, tulisse, cum praecepto ut, si in Britannia foret, traderentur; eumque libertum in ipso freto Oceani obvium Agricolae, ne appellato quidem eo ad Domitianum remeasse, sive verum istud, sive ex ingenio principis fictum ac compositum est. Tradiderat interim Agricola successori suo provinciam quietam tutamque. Ac ne notabilis celebritate et frequentia occurrentium introitus esset, vitato amicorum officio noctu in urbem, noctu in Palatium, ita ut praeceptum erat, venit; exceptusque brevi osculo et nullo sermone turbae servientium inmixtus est. Ceterum uti militare nomen, grave inter otiosos, aliis virtutibus temperaret, tranquillitatem atque otium penitus hausit, cultu modicus, sermone facilis, uno aut altero amicorum comitatus, adeo uti plerique, quibus magnos viros per ambitionem aestimare mos est, viso aspectoque Agricola quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur.—TACITUS.

1. Write notes on the following:—'*persona*,' '*scutula*,' '*numeri*,' '*solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant*,' '*covinnarius*.'

2. (*a*) Mention some of the more interesting statements made by Tacitus about Britain.

(*b*) How does he describe Massilia?

3. Write down what you remember of the farewell in which Tacitus apostrophises the dead Agricola.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Cortes endeavoured to soothe their irritation by pleading the necessity of the case. [*Use Or. Obl. for the remainder of the passage.*] "Our new comrades," he said, "are formidable from their numbers; so

much so, that we are even now much more in their power than they are in ours. Our only security is to make them not merely confederates, but friends. On any cause of disgust, we shall have the whole battle to fight over again; and, if they are united, under a much greater disadvantage than before. I have considered your interests," he added, "as much as my own. All that I have is yours. But why should there be any ground for discontent, when the whole country, with its riches, is before us? And our augmented strength must henceforth secure the undisturbed control of it!"—PRESCOTT.

FRENCH.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate into English:—

Georges. Hier soir, je suis descendu dans le puits, et voici ce que j'ai constaté: à peu près à cent mètres de profondeur, sous l'action de l'eau, les parois se sont resserrées, le revêtement de bois qui soutient les terres a cédé, de gros madriers se sont mis en travers du puits et ont été recouverts par un éboulement d'argile qui reste suspendu dans le vide. Supposez que vous ayez dans la gorge une arête de poisson et une bouchée de mie de pain par-dessus, vous aurez l'image du puits avec son accident.

Sancy. Et vous êtes en train d'enlever la mie de pain?

Georges. Oui.

Sancy. Comment?

Georges. Mais par le procédé le plus simple. Six hommes prennent l'argile à la pelle et la jettent dans une cuve que leur descend la machine au bout d'un câble. Dès qu'une cuve est pleine, la machine la hisse et la remplace par une autre. En même temps nous avons des hommes qui rétablissent le boisage, c'est-à-dire réparent la paroi du puits.

2. Translate into French:—

In thus employing myself, I shall yield to the inclination so natural to old men, of talking of themselves and their own actions; and I shall indulge it without being tiresome to those who, from respect to my age, might conceive themselves obliged to listen to me, since they will be always free to read me or not. And, lastly (I may as well confess it, as the denial of it would be believed by nobody), I shall, perhaps, not a little gratify my own vanity. Indeed, I never heard or saw the introductory words, "Without vanity I may say," &c., but some vain thing immediately followed. Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair quarter wherever I meet with it, being persuaded that it is often productive of good to the possessor, and to others who are within his sphere of action; and therefore, in many cases, it would not be altogether absurd if a man were to thank God for his *vanity* among the other comforts of life.

GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Was der gereifte Mann durch die Erfahrung seines Lebens erlangt hat und wodurch er die Welt anders sieht, als der Jüngling und Knabe, ist zunächst Unbefangenheit. Er allererst sieht die Dinge ganz einfach und nimmt sie für Das, was sie sind; während dem Knaben und Jüngling ein Trugbild, zusammengesetzt aus selbstgeschaffenen Grillen, überkommenen Vorurtheilen und seltsamen Phantasien, die wahre Welt bedeckte, oder verzerrte. Denn das Erste, was die Erfahrung zu thun vorfindet, ist uns von den Hirngespinnsten und falschen Begriffen zu befreien, welche sich in der Jugend angesetzt haben. Vor diesen das jugendliche Alter zu bewahren, wäre allerdings die beste Erziehung, wenn gleich nur eine negative; ist aber sehr schwer. Man müsste, zu diesem Zwecke, den Gesichtskreis des Kindes Anfangs möglichst enge halten, innerhalb desselben jedoch ihm lauter deutliche und richtige Begriffe beibringen, und erst nachdem es alles darin Gelegene richtig erkannt hätte, denselben allmälig erweitern, stets dafür sorgend, dass nichts Dunkeles, auch nichts halb oder schief Verstandenes, zurück bliebe.

[B.]

Translate into German:—

We have an English proverb that says, 'He that would thrive must ask his wife.' It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. We kept no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk (no tea), and I ate it out of a twopenny earthen porringer, with a pewter spoon. But mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress, in spite of principle; being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver! They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as well as any of his neighbours.

IRISH.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Ar n-a ċlor rin don aċaċ, roéirig ina fearaiṁ agur roċuir a luirg-fearrad ar a gualainn, agur robuail trí láin-leura móra ar Dhiarmuid, go ndéarna re díogbáil deireoil ar rgáċ a rgéiċe de. Agur anuair naċ breacaid Diarmuid an c-aċaċ aga feaċnaḋ

ꝓoléiȝ a aiꝑm ar láꝑ, aȝur cuȝ ꝑiċ ꝑannċaċ ꝑáꝑ-láiṫiꝑ ar an aċaċ, ȝo ꝑáimiȝ lán a ḃá láṁ ḋon luiꝑȝ-ꝑeaꝑꝑaiḋ ċuiȝe. Annꝑin ꝓoċóȝ an ċ-aċaċ ó ċalaṁ aȝur ꝓoċuiꝑ ina ċimċioll é, aȝur ꝓoꝼín an ꝼíṫ iaꝑꝑainn ꝓoḃá ꝼá ċeann an aċaiȝ aȝur ċné ċeann na luiꝑȝ-ꝼeaꝑꝑaiḋe, aȝur anuaiꝑ ꝼá ꝑáimiȝ an loꝑȝ é ꝓoḃuail ċní leuꝑa lán-aiṫṁéile ar an aċaċ, ȝur ċuiꝑ a inċinn ċre innirtiṁ a ċinn aȝur a ċluaꝑ amaċ, ȝur ꝼáȝ maꝑḃ ȝan anam é, aȝur ꝓoḃáḋaꝑ an ḋiaꝑ ꝑin ḋo ċlannaiḃ Mhóiꝑne aȝ ꝼeiċiṁ Ohiaꝑmuḋa aȝ ḋeúnaṁ an ċoṁlainn ꝑin.

[B.]

Write a free rendering of this story in Irish:—

An old shoemaker in Glasgow was sitting by the bedside of his wife, who was dying. She took him by the hand. 'Weel, John, we're gawing to part. I hae been a gude wife to ye, John.' 'Oh, just middling, just middling, Jenny,' said John, not disposed to commit himself. 'John,' says she, 'ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirkyard at Stra'von, beside my mither. I could na rest in peace among unco folk in the dirt and smoke o' Glasgow.' 'Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman,' said John, soothingly, 'we'll just pit you in the Gorbals first, and gin ye dinna lie quiet, we'll try you sine in Stra'von.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe the construction of an aneroid barometer, and explain how the pressure of the atmosphere may be determined by means of it.

2. Describe the method by which you would determine the coefficient of apparent expansion of a liquid in glass.

What is the difference between the coefficients of real and apparent expansion of the liquid?

3. Define the latent heat of evaporation of a liquid, and describe a method of determining the latent heat of steam at 100° C.

4. State the laws of evaporation of a liquid. Distinguish carefully between evaporation and boiling, and between a vapour and a gas.

5. Describe different types of compensated pendulums, and explain why they are thus compensated.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Starting from common salt, how would you prepare (*a*) hydrochloric acid, (*b*) chlorine, (*c*) potassium hypochlorite, (*d*) potassium chlorate?

2. What do you understand by the terms (*a*) oxidizing agent, (*b*) reducing agent? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. Give reasons for the statement that air is a mechanical mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, and that nitrous oxide is a chemical compound of the same elements.

4. Calculate the volume of oxygen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., obtained by heating 10 grammes of barium peroxide.

[Ba = 137 ; O = 16.]

5. Under what conditions will hydrogen combine directly with (*a*) oxygen, (*b*) nitrogen, (*c*) bromine? Describe the characteristic properties of the substances formed.

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Describe briefly the reorganization of the Empire under Constantine.

2. Give some account of the Italian Kingdom under Theodoric. What do you know of the chief literary men of the period?

3. Trace the course of events that led up to the coronation of Charles the Great in A.D. 800. Estimate the significance of this event.

4. Write an account of Norman activity, A.D. 900–1200.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Candidates are not to attempt more than* FIVE *questions, of which at least* TWO *should be from* A, *and* TWO *from* B.]

[A.]

1. 'The word *crab* as I use it in ordinary conversation represents a psychological concept; as found in the dictionary, it stands for the logical concept.' Explain.

2. What replies may be made to the question: Why is a novel more interesting than a book on science?
In answering this, explain clearly wherein interest consists.

3. What is the purpose of the Judge and Jury illustration as used by Adams?

4. Looking at the matter from the apperception point of view, how is the best-educated man to be described, taking account of moral as well as of mental qualities?

[B.]

5. Write on the two-fold educational ideal of the early Greek education, as founded on Homer.

6. What was the part of the Sophists in Greek education?

7. State some of the fundamental differences between Plato's and Aristotle's aims and methods in education.

8. Give a chronological list of the chief personages in Greek education, with an account of the opinions and influence of some one of them.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA.

MR. FRASER.

1. Simplify the expression

$$\left[\frac{a^5 - a^3b^2}{a^3 + b^3} \div \frac{a^4 - 2a^3b + a^2b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2}\right] \times \left[\frac{a^4b^4}{a^2 - 2ab + b^2} \div \frac{a^2 + ab}{a - b}\right].$$

2. Find the values of x, y, z which satisfy the equations

$$\frac{y+z}{4} = \frac{z+x}{3} = \frac{x+y}{2}, \quad x + y + z = 27.$$

3. Find the highest common factor of the expressions

$$4x^5 - 6x^3 - 28x, \quad 6x^4 + 10x^3 - 17x^2 - 35x - 14.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$x^2 + ax - a^2 = 0.$$

If $a = 10$, give the numerical value of the roots to two decimal places.

5. Find the square root of $53 - 12\sqrt{10}$.

6. What are eggs a dozen when two more in a shilling's worth lowers the price a penny per dozen?

7. Find the expense of paving a pathway 6 feet wide round, and immediately outside a lawn 21 yards long and 10 yards broad, at $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per square yard.

8. A 3 per cent. stock is at $92\frac{3}{4}$, and a 4 per cent. stock at $123\frac{1}{4}$. Which should an investor buy?

How much is being invested when the difference of income is 1*s.*?

9. The present worth of a sum due $4\frac{1}{2}$ years hence at 4 per cent. simple interest is £750: find the sum.

10. A hare and hounds pass a certain spot at an interval of 12 minutes; the hare runs at the rate of 9 miles per hour and the hounds at the rate of 11 miles per hour: where and when will the hare be caught?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. SMYLY.

1. Assuming that $\pi = 3{\cdot}14159$, find the number of degrees, minutes, and seconds in the unit of circular measure.

2. Given $\tan A = \frac{p}{q}$, find $\sin A$ and $\cos A$.

3. If $\sin 2A = \cos 3A$, and A be an acute angle, find the value of $\sin A$. How many degrees does A contain?

4. Prove the formula

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

5. Prove that

$$\frac{\sin 3A + \sin 5A + \sin 7A}{\cos 3A + \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \tan 5A.$$

6. If $A + B + C = 360°$, prove that

(*a*) $\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C + 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 0$,

(*b*) $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C - 1$.

7. If a, b, c, and d be the lengths of the sides of a plane quadrilateral taken consecutively, prove that its area is

$$\tfrac{1}{4}[ab \sin(ab) + bc \sin(bc) + (cd) \sin(cd) + (da) \sin(da)],$$

where $\sin(ab)$ denotes the sine of the angle between the lines whose lengths are a and b.

8. Given the three sides a, b, and c of a triangle, find the expression for $\tan \frac{A}{2}$.

(*a*) Write down the corresponding formula when logarithms are used.

9. Find the tangent of half the smallest angle and the area of a triangle whose sides are 50, 34, and 24 feet.

10. What is meant by the 'ambiguous case' in the solution of triangles? Show by a geometrical figure how and when the ambiguity arises.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. State the rules of correct Definition. Criticize the following definitions:—

A cat is a small feline animal.
Acute-angled triangles are those which have acute angles.
A political statement is a kind of lie.

2. Give the contrary, contradictory, and contrapositive of 'None but the brave deserve the fair.'

3. (*a*) Construct syllogisms in *Festino* and *Felapton*, and reduce them to the First Figure.

(*b*) Show from the general rules of the syllogism that IE cannot yield a valid conclusion.

4. Comment on the following arguments:—

(*a*) Ireland is idle, and therefore is poor; she is poor, and therefore is discontented.

(*b*) You are not what I am; I am a man, therefore you are not a man.

(*c*) Good health is a proof of the excellence of a medicine; *X's* Tonic is excellent, for Jones has improved in health after two bottles.

(*d*) The trees in the park give plenty of shade: here is one of them; therefore we will have plenty of shade here.

(*e*) The end of a thing is the perfection thereof; death is the end of life, therefore death is the perfection of life.

5. (*a*) Define a Sorites, and give its special rules. Construct as an example a Sorites with the conclusion 'Some Cretans are not liars.'

6. Show by an example that the fallacy (in a hypothetical syllogism) of affirming the consequent is equivalent to the fallacy of an undistributed middle.

MECHANICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Construct the resultant in magnitude and position of three forces AB, BC, CD, which act at the points A, B, C, and are represented in magnitude and direction by the lines AB, BC, CD, when A, B, C, D is a plane quadrilateral.

2. What force acting parallel to the base of a smooth inclined plane, 5 feet long and 4 feet high, is required in addition to a force of 15 lbs. weight, acting parallel to the plane, in order to support a weight of 45 lbs. on the plane?

3. Prove the method for getting the resultant of two unlike parallel forces.

4. A uniform beam, 20 feet long, weighing 80 lbs., is supported horizontally by props at distances of 4 and 18 feet from one end, and carries weights of 15, 12, 13, and 8 lbs. at distances of 0, 7, 14, and 20 feet from the same end: find the pressures on the props.

5. A uniform ladder AB, 26 feet long, weighing 120 lbs., rests with one end A on a smooth horizontal plane AC, and the other end B against a smooth vertical wall CB. If $AC = 10$ feet, what horizontal force must be applied at A to prevent the ladder slipping down?

6. A stone thrown up vertically from the edge of a cliff with an initial velocity of 120 feet per second strikes the water at the base of the cliff after 9 seconds: find the height of the cliff.

7. Define a *poundal*. How is *kinetic energy* measured? How is *momentum* measured? In what kind of way will a constant force cause a particle to move?

8. Prove the formula for the retardation when a particle is moving up a smooth inclined plane.

9. An inelastic sphere of mass 12 lbs., moving with a velocity of 18 feet per second, strikes against another sphere of mass 6 lbs., moving in the opposite direction with a velocity of 24 feet per second: find their common velocity after impact and the energy lost in foot-pounds.

10. A ball is projected so that initially its vertical component of velocity is 80 feet per second and its horizontal one 100. Where will it be in 3 seconds? What will be its greatest height above the ground? What will be its range and whole time of flight?

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate:—

τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα γέρων Πρίαμος θεοειδής
"εἰ μὲν δὴ θεράπων Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
εἶς, ἄγε δή μοι πᾶσαν ἀληθείην κατάλεξον,
ἦ ἔτι πὰρ νήεσσιν ἐμὸς πάϊς, ἦέ μιν ἤδη
ᾠσι κυσὶν μελεΐστι ταμὼν προΐθηκεν Ἀχιλλεύς."
τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης
"ὦ γέρον, οὔπω τόνγε κύνες φάγον οὐδ' οἰωνοί,
ἀλλ' ἔτι κεῖνος κεῖται Ἀχιλλῆος παρὰ νηΐ
αὕτως ἐν κλισίῃσι· δυωδεκάτη δέ οἱ ἠὼς
κειμένῳ, οὐδέ τί οἱ χρὼς σήπεται, οὐδέ μιν εὐλαὶ
ἔσθουσ', αἵ ῥά τε φῶτας ἀρηϊφάτους κατέδουσιν.
ἦ μέν μιν περὶ σῆμα ἑοῦ ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει ἀκηδέστως, ἠὼς ὅτε δῖα φανήῃ·
οὐδέ μιν αἰσχύνει· θηοῖό κεν αὐτὸς ἐπελθὼν
οἷον ἐερσήεις κεῖται, περὶ δ' αἷμα νένιπται,
οὐδέ ποθι μιαρός· σὺν δ' ἕλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν,
ὅσσ' ἐτύπη· πολέες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ χαλκὸν ἔλασσαν.
ὥς τοι κήδονται μάκαρες θεοὶ υἷος ἑῆος,
καὶ νέκυός περ ἐόντος, ἐπεί σφι φίλος περὶ κῆρι."

HOMER.

1. Parse—κατάλεξον, ᾠσι, φάγον, θηοῖο, ἐτύπη, ἔλασσαν, ἑῆος.

2. By whom is Achilles first descried? to what is his splendour compared? to what is Hector compared as he awaits him?

3. In what context do we meet the words

(*a*) λίπεν δέ ἑ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,

(*b*) τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν,

(*c*) ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὔπω τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος?

4. How do the Greeks behave towards the dead Hector? Quote in Greek what they say.

Translate:—

Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
Proiice tela manu, sanguis meus!—
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maxumus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

VIRGIL.

1. Explain the historical allusions in this passage.
2. What does Virgil tell us of Deiphobus, Salmoneus, Phlegyas?
3. In what context do we meet the words:
   (*a*) consanguineus,
   (*b*) inamabilis,
   (*c*) rursus et in veterem fato resoluta figuram,
   (*d*) Marpesia cautes,
   (*e*) gaudia (bis)?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. He said that his brother had already left Italy.
2. That he might be elected, he told many falsehoods.
3. I do not know why he says that.
4. Having told me this, he went away.
5. The highways were crowded with a trembling multitude; the distinctions of rank, and sex, and age were lost in the general calamity. Everyone strove to bear away some fragment from the wreck of his fortunes; and as they could not command the immediate service of an adequate number of horses or wagons, they were obliged to leave behind them the greatest part of their valuable effects.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

[A.]

Translate into English:—

Toutefois, si admirable que vous semble le Paris d'à présent, refaites le Paris du xv^e^ siècle, reconstruisez-le dans votre pensée; regardez le jour à travers cette haie surprenante d'aiguilles, de tours et de clochers; répandez au milieu de l'immense ville, déchirez à la pointe des îles, plissez aux arches des ponts la Seine avec ses larges flaques vertes et jaunes, plus changeante qu'une robe de serpent; détachez nettement sur un horizon d'azur le profil gothique de ce vieux Paris. Faites-en flotter le contour dans une brume d'hiver qui s'accroche à ses innombrables cheminées; noyez-le dans une nuit profonde, et regardez le jeu bizarre des ténèbres et des lumières dans ce sombre labyrinthe d'édifices; jetez-y un rayon de lune qui le dessine vaguement et fasse sortir du brouillard les grandes têtes des tours; ou reprenez cette noire silhouette, ravivez d'ombre les mille angles aigus des flèches et des pignons, et faites-la saillir, plus dentelée qu'une mâchoire de requin, sur le ciel de cuivre du couchant. Et puis, comparez.

Or—

Die Sonne ging auf. Die Nebel flohen wie Gespenster beim dritten Hahnenschrei. Ich stieg wieder bergauf und bergab, und vor mir schwebte die schöne Sonne, immer neue Schönheiten beleuchtend. Der Geist des Gebirges begünstigte mich ganz offenbar; er wusste wohl, dass so ein Dichtermensch viel hübsches wiedererzählen kann, und er liess mich diesen Morgen seinen Harz sehen, wie ihn gewiss nicht jeder sah. Aber auch mich sah der Harz, wie mich nur Wenige gesehen, in meinen Augenwimpern flimmerten eben so kostbare Perlen, wie in den Gräsern des Thals. Morgenthau der Liebe feuchtete meine Wangen, die rauschenden Tannen verstanden mich, ihre Zweige thaten sich von einander, bewegten sich herauf und herab, gleich stummen Menschen, die mit den Händen ihre Freude bezeigen, und in der Ferne klang's wunderbar geheimnissvoll, wie Glockengeläute einer verlorenen Waldkirche. Man sagt, das seien die Herdenglöckchen, die im Harz so lieblich, klar und rein gestimmt sind.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

'I am so glad to get back,' said Rénée frankly. 'I like the sunny South in the winter time; for it is often cold up in the hills here, and my father and mother suffer from it. But for my part I would rather stay here all the year round; for I always grieve to go away, and rejoice to get home again.'

'Are you never dull at home, then?' asked Merle eagerly; 'for your Red Castle is such a huge place, and you must be all alone so often. Now we are never alone, there are such a lot of us. I often wonder what it must be like to be only one in a family.'

I am not quite alone in the family,' answered Rénée, smiling; 'there is my brother Gustave. He is in Paris now with his regiment; but he is sure to be back soon, for a visit home. We have not seen him, of course, all these months; and he always comes to us for a few weeks when we return from the Riviera.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. 'The part of Richard in *Richard III* comprehends a trait of almost every species of character on the stage.'

2. Is a sense of humour a characteristic of the English people?

3. The genius of Swift.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Solve:—

$$\frac{6x-5}{5} + \frac{x-1}{2x-5} = \frac{12x-3}{10} - 1\frac{1}{10}.$$

2. Find the factors of $16x^2 + 265xy + 144y^2$.

3. Find to two places of decimals the roots of

$$\cdot 3x^2 + \cdot 06x + \cdot 002 = 0.$$

4. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 = 49,$$
$$x - y = 5.$$

5. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{(2-\sqrt{3})^3} + \frac{1}{(2+\sqrt{3})^3}.$$

6. Find the amount of £250 for 3 years at 8 per cent., compound interest, to the nearest penny.

7. If a man's net income after paying tax at 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £ on the first £2000 of his income and at 1*s.* 8*d.* in the £ on the remainder is £3190 0*s.* 10*d.*, what was his gross income?

8. Find K so that $(x-6)^3 + 3(x-8)^3 + K$ may be divisible by $x-7$ without remainder.

9. Assuming that $x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n}$ for all values of m and n, prove that $x^0 = 1$ and $x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}$.

10. I walk along a tram-line and notice that I meet twice as many trams as overtake me. I then walk two miles an hour faster, and now meet three times as many as overtake me. How fast do the trams run? N.B.—The trams run at equal intervals in both directions.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. What is meant by the circular measure of an angle?

A man 6 feet high subtends an angle of 1 minute at the eye of an observer: find his distance from the observer.

2. Express all the other trigonometrical ratios of an angle in terms of its cotangent.

3. Prove the identity

$$(\sec^2 A - \cos^2 A)(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \sin^2 A) = 2 + \sin^2 A \cos^2 A.$$

4. Prove the formula for $\cos(A + B)$ in terms of the trigonometrical ratios of A and B when each of these angles is acute, but their sum obtuse.

5. Express $\sin(A + B + C)$ in terms of the trigonometrical ratios of A, B, and C.

6. Find, without extracting the roots of surds, the value of $\sin 18°$.

7. In a plane triangle, assuming Euclid II, 12 and 13, prove that

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

8. Find the logarithm of the area of a triangle whose sides are 288, 216, 144 inches long, being given that

$$\log 2 = \cdot 301030,$$
$$\log 3 = \cdot 477121,$$

9. If r is the radius of the inscribed circle of a triangle ABC, prove that

$$r = \frac{a}{\cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2}}$$

10. Explain how the height of an inaccessible object on a horizontal plane may be found.

LOGIC.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. What is Logical Division? Write down the rules.

Consider the soundness of the following:—

(*a*) Churches may be divided into Gothic, episcopal, high, and low.

(*b*) Material bodies into solids, liquids, and gases.

(*c*) Water into hydrogen and oxygen.

2. Contrapose the following propositions:—

(*a*) Only the brave deserve the fair.

(*b*) Not all horse-dealers are dishonest.

(*c*) A cat may look at a queen.

(*d*) James struck John.

3. What is meant by Figure and Mood?
State and prove the special rules of the First Figure.

4. What is the problem of Reduction?
Reduce—All Frenchmen are Europeans; some men are not Europeans; therefore some men are not Frenchmen.

5. Prove, *by the general rules of syllogism*, that O cannot stand as a premiss in the First, as a major in the Second, as a minor in the Third, or as a premiss in the Fourth Figure.

MECHANICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Forces of magnitudes 15 lbs., 20 lbs., and 25 lbs. act at a point in directions making angles of 120° with one another: find the magnitude of the resultant.

2. Prove that, if four forces acting at a point can be represented by the sides of a quadrilateral taken in order, they are in equilibrium.

3. A uniform rod whose length is 36 inches and weight 20 lbs. rests horizontally on two props, one at each end, and supports a weight of 24 lbs. suspended at a point 8 inches from one prop: find the pressures on the props.

4. Forces of magnitudes 5, 10, 15, 20 lbs. act along the sides AB, BC, CD, DA of a square of area 16 square inches: find the point in BC produced through which the resultant passes.

5. A square lamina whose weight is 10 lbs. has attached to its angular points particles whose weights taken in order are 3, 6, 5, and 1 lb. respectively: find the position of the centre of gravity if the side of the lamina be 25 inches.

6. Prove the principle of work for a pulley-system of the first kind with three movable pulleys whose weights cannot be neglected.

7. Find the force acting parallel to a rough inclined plane which will just move a body of weight 20 lbs. up the plane, if the rise of the plane is 16 in 65, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$.

8. A uniform bar attached to a hinge at one end is pulled aside from the vertical by a horizontal force applied at the other end; if the force is equal to half the weight of the rod, find the rod's inclination to the vertical.

9. A well of which the section is a square whose side is 4 feet, and whose depth is 300 feet, is full of water: find the work done in pumping the water to the level of the top of the well, assuming that a cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ozs.

10. An equilateral triangle is constructed on one side of a square of area 36 inches: find the distance of the centre of gravity of the whole from the middle of the square.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

[A.]

Translate:—

οἱ Δελφοὶ δὲ, πυνθανόμενοι ταῦτα, ἐς πᾶσαν ἀρρωδίην ἀπίκατο. ἐν δείματι δὲ μεγάλῳ κατεστεῶτες, ἐμαντεύοντο περὶ τῶν ἱρῶν χρημάτων, εἴτε σφέα κατὰ γῆς κατορύξωσι, εἴτε ἐκκομίσωσι ἐς ἄλλην χώρην. ὁ δὲ θεὸς σφέας οὐκ ἔα κινέειν, φὰς "αὐτὸς ἱκανὸς εἶναι τῶν ἑωυτοῦ προκατῆσθαι." Δελφοὶ δὲ, ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, σφέων αὐτῶν πέρι ἐφρόντιζον. τέκνα μέν νυν καὶ γυναῖκας πέρην ἐς τὴν Ἀχαιΐην διεπέμψαν· αὐτῶν δὲ οἱ μὲν πλεῖστοι ἀνέβησαν ἐς τοῦ Παρνησσοῦ τὰς κορυφὰς, καὶ ἐς τὸ Κωρύκιον ἄντρον ἀνηνείκαντο· οἱ δὲ ἐς Ἀμφισσαν τὴν Λοκρίδα ὑπεξῆλθον. πάντες δὲ ὧν οἱ Δελφοὶ ἐξέλιπον τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν ἑξήκοντα ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ προφήτεω.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—

ἀποδέξαιεν, θωυμάσαι, ἀπορραγεῖσαι, συμμιγέντων, ἐνέσκηψαν.

2. Explain—Δημαρήτου τε καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων καταπτόμενος.

3. Give in brief the causes which led to Xerxes' expedition against Hellas: what was its date?

[B.]

Translate:—

Non iam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei (te enim iam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis), tuas, tuas, inquam, suspitiones perhorrescimus. Si Milonem times, si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas; si Italiae dilectus, ut non nulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si delecta iuventus quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt; magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus et non unius viri vires atque opes indicantur, si quidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est.—CICERO.

1. Parse—

dictitarunt, adsequeretur, expulsus, nanctus, tulisset, repressit.

2. Quote and translate the maxim referred to as *illud Cassianum.*

3. Describe and give the date of the affray in which Clodius was killed.

(*For Senior Freshman Supplementalists.*)

[A.]

Translate:—

φίλοι, γυναικὸς δαίμον' εὐτυχέστερον
τοὐμοῦ νομίζω, καίπερ οὐ δοκοῦνθ' ὅμως·
τῆς μὲν γὰρ οὐδεν ἄλγος ἅψεταί ποτε,

πολλῶν δὲ μόχθων εὐκλεὴς ἐπαύσατο.
ἐγὼ δ', ὃν οὐ χοῆν ζῆν, παρεὶς τὸ μόρσιμον,
λυπρὸν διάξω βιοτον· ἄρτι μανθάνω.
πῶς γὰρ δόμων τῶνδ' εἰσόδους ἀνέξομαι;
τίν' ἂν προσειπὼν, τοῦ δὲ προσρηθεὶς ὕπο,
τερπνῆς τύχοιμ' ἂν εἰσόδου; ποῖ τρέψομαι;
ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἔνδον ἐξελᾷ μ' ἐρημία,
γυναικὸς εὐνὰς εὖτ' ἂν εἰσίδω κενὰς
θρόνους τ' ἐν οἷσιν ἵζε, καὶ κατὰ στέγας
αὐχμηρὸν οὖδας, τέκνα δ' ἀμφὶ γούνασι
πίπτοντα κλαίῃ μητέρ', οἱ δὲ δεσπότιν
στένωσιν οἵαν ἐκ δόμων ἀπώλεσαν.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ἄψεται, ἀνέξομαι, ἵζε, ἐξελᾷ, κλαίῃ.

2. Write a note on the comic element in the *Alcestis*.

[B.]

Translate:—

LE. Minus quindecim dies sunt, quom pro hisce aedibus
Minas quadraginta accepisti a Callicle:
Estne hoc quod dico, Stasime? ST. Quom considero,
Meminisse videor fieri. LE. Quid factumst eo?
ST. Comessum, expotum, exunctum elutum in balineis:
Piscator, pistor apstulit, lanii, coqui,
Holitores, muropolae, aucupes: confit cito:
Non hercle minus evorsi sunt nummi cito,
Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem.
LE. Minus hercle in istis rebus sumptumst sex minis.
ST. Quid, quod dedisti scortis? LE. Ibidem una traho.
ST. Quod ego defraudavi? LE. Hem, istaec ratio maxumast.
ST. Non tibi illut adparere, si sumas, potest,
Nisi tu inmortale rere esse argentum tibi.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse—Aibas, rere, perierit, peccarim, fuat.

2. Name some other Latin comic dramatists besides Plautus, and state what you know of them.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. The Senate ordered the magistrates to take measures that the State might suffer no loss.

2. The army threw a bridge across the Po, and arrived at Cremona three weeks after their departure from Rome.

3. In the actual conflict Antonius displayed neither a general's skill nor a soldier's courage. He fought, seemingly, to cover a retreat that had been planned before. Cleopatra's galleys gave the signal for the flight, and the leader of what was now a hopeless cause hastened after her to Egypt, where he found discontent and treachery spread around him. After a few months spent in moody despair or riotous excesses he died by his own hand.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

D'assez bonne heure je me lançai à travers la ville, tout seul, comme c'est ma coutume en pays étranger. Les boutiques s'ouvraient à peine. Paris se lève plus tôt que Londres; ce n'est que vers les dix heures que Londres commence à s'éveiller. Les rues commençaient à s'animer; les ouvriers, leur tablier blanc retroussé à la ceinture, se rendaient à leur ouvrage; les garçons bouchers portaient la viande dans les auges de bois; les voitures filaient avec la rapidité de l'éclair; les omnibus éclatants de couleurs et de vernis, chamarrés de lettres d'or indiquant leurs destin ations, se succèdaient presque sans intervalle avec leurs voyageurs en *outside*, et leurs conducteurs qui se tiennent debout sur une planchette à côté de la portière.

Or—

Es ist eine ganz eigentümliche Erscheinung, dass es so wenig Bücher über deutsche Volksetymologie gibt, obwohl doch jeder Mensch oft den Wunsch hegt, zu erfahren, woher dieser oder jener seltsame Ausdruck, den er gebraucht, stammen mag. Es ist daher sehr erklärlich, dass ein tüchtiges Werk auf diesem Gebiete Anklang finden musste, wie das die fünfte Auflage beweist. Dies vortreffliche Werk hat sich nicht allein zum Ziel gesetzt, sprachliche und kulturgeschichtliche Belehrung dem Gebildeten zu geben und für Sprachforscher und Fachgelehrte vorzuarbeiten, es will auch jedem Laien im Volke nützen und Anregung geben, seine Sprache klären, bereichern, durchbilden, und ganz besonders nach dieser Richtung hin nimmt diese Leistung eine hohe Stufe ein.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

After that we passed on to reading. Now the curé was very fond of the heroes of antiquity, and admired their physical courage. For my part, I shared neither his tastes nor his admiration, but felt a positive antipathy to the Greeks and Romans. It was in vain that the curé got annoyed and argued: I would tease, and worry, and bore him, and eventually he would say, 'Miss de Lavalle, you will look over your Roman Emperors again, and you will take care not to confuse Tiberius with Vespasian'; and then he would trot off without saying another word.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. The trial of Warren Hastings.
2. The parliamentary career of John Hampden.
3. The female characters in *The Good-natured Man*.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. The household of Amos Barton.
2. *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso.*
3. The shorter poems of Wordsworth or Shelley.
4. Literature and Education in 1685.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—The answer to one of the first three questions is to be given as an actual construction without proof. The numbers in brackets are the lengths of the parts in inches. Those who prefer metric measures are to multiply these numbers by 3 and count them as centimetres.]

[ONE *construction, and* ONE *only, is to be attempted.*]

1. Construct a triangle ABC similar to a given triangle DEF (sides 1·7, 1·5, and ·8), and equal in area to another triangle GHI (sides 1·5, 1·5, 1·5).
Give the measurement of the sides of ABC.

2. On a given line (1·5) construct a segment of a circle to contain an angle equal to that opposite the side EF (1·5) in a triangle DEF (sides 1·7, 1·5, ·8).
Measure its radius.

3. Construct a square equal to a given triangle.
[In this construction only the area of the triangle is required; it may be taken as 6 square inches or 40 square centimetres. The side and diagonal of the square are to be measured.]

4. Prove that the line joining the centres of two circles bisects their common chord at right angles.

5. Prove that the square of the side opposite the acute angle A of a triangle ABC is less than the sum of the squares containing the acute angle by twice the rectangle under two lines. What two lines?

6. Prove if the sides AB and BC of the triangle ABC are equal to DE and EF of the triangle DEF, but the angle ABC is greater than the angle DEF: then AC is greater than DF.
Is there any unproved assumption in your or Euclid's proof?

7. Prove that equiangular triangles are similar.

8. Prove that the perpendicular AP on the hypotenuse BC of a right-angled triangle ABC divides it into two similar triangles APB and APC, and explain how to find which sides in the smaller triangles correspond to the side AB in the original triangle.

9. If two triangles ABC and DEF have the angles at A and D equal, what is the proportion which exists among their sides when their areas are equal? Prove your answer.

10. Prove geometrically that $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Find the value of $a^2 + b^2 - abc$ when $a = 3{\cdot}7$, $b = -2{\cdot}7$, $c = -2$.

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{3}(2x + 5) + \frac{1}{5}(2x - 5) = \frac{1}{4}(3x + 1) + \frac{1}{7}(3x - 1).$$

3. If α is one of the roots of the equation

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0,$$

prove that the other root is

$$-\left(\alpha + \frac{2b}{a}\right).$$

4. Simplify $\dfrac{2}{x^2 - 3x + 2} + \dfrac{3}{x^2 - 7x + 10} + \dfrac{5}{6x - 5 - x^2}$.

5. What number must x be in order that the two expressions

$$\frac{5x - 7}{2x - 5} \quad \text{and} \quad 1 + \frac{4x - 2}{3x - 1}$$

may be equal?

State also what the common value of the expressions will be.

6. Find the value of

$$\sqrt{243} + \sqrt{48} - \sqrt{768} + 9\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

7. Find two factors of the form $x^2 + ax + b$, which, when multiplied together, give $x^4 + 9x^2 + 81$ as their product.

8. A person invests £1,700, part in 3 per cent. stock at 90, and the rest in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 104. His income is £55. How much of each stock did he buy?

9. *A* sells a horse to *B* and makes 20 per cent. profit. *B* sells the horse to *C* and makes 18 per cent. profit. *C* paid £47 4*s*. for it. How much did *A* buy it for?

10. I have a piece of cloth; if it were three inches shorter, it would be square, and if it were eleven inches narrower, its length would be double its breadth. What are the dimensions of the piece?

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

Translate :—

καὶ χειμὼν ἐπῆει, ἐν ᾧ οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι Συρακόσιοι, εἰργμένοι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἐν λιθοτομίαις, διορύξαντες τὴν πέτραν, ἀποδράντες νυκτὸς ᾤχοντο εἰς Δεκέλειαν, οἱ δ' εἰς Μέγαρα. ἐν δὲ τῇ Λαμψάκῳ συντάττοντος Ἀλκιβιάδου τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν οἱ πρότεροι στρατιῶται οὐκ ἐβούλοντο τοῖς μετὰ Θρασύλλου συντάττεσθαι, ὡς αὐτοὶ μὲν ὄντες ἀήττητοι, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἡττημένοι ἥκοιεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐχείμαζον ἅπαντες Λάμψακον τειχίζοντες. καὶ ἐστράτευσαν πρὸς Ἄβυδον· Φαρνάβαζος δ' ἐβοήθησεν ἵπποις πολλοῖς, καὶ μάχῃ ἡττηθεὶς ἔφυγεν. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ ἐδίωκεν ἔχων τούς τε ἱππέας καὶ τῶν ὁπλιτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν, ὧν ἦρχε Μένανδρος, μέχρι σκότος ἀφείλετο.—XENOPHON.

1. Parse—*ἐπῆει, εἰργμένοι, ἀποδράντες, ᾤχοντο, ἀφείλετο.*

2. What are the meanings of—*ἡμεροσκόπος, δεῖλη, ἐπακρίς, δεκατευτήριον, παραρρύματα*?

3. Who were Pharnabazus and Alcibiades? Where was Abydos?

Translate :—

Fortuna saevo laeta negotio et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi nunc alii benigna.

Laudo manentem; si celeres quatit
Pinnas, resigno quae dedit et mea
Virtute me involvo probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quaero.

Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
Malus procellis, ad miseras preces
Decurrere et votis pacisci,
Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces

Addant avaro divitias mari:
Tum me biremis praesidio scaphae
Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus
Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

1. Who were Andromeda, Lenaeus, Nireus, Amphion, Cotiso?

2. What are the meanings of—*ancile, alga, acerra, ligo, trochus*?

3. Complete the following lines :—

Vis consili expers ———
Mors et fugacem ———
Dona praesentis ———
Paullum sepultae ———
——— bene est, cui ———.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Before the line of battle could be drawn up, the soldiers were attacked by the enemy's cavalry.

2. Marcus arrived in Greece on the 5th of March, and after spending some days at Athens, Corinth, and Sparta, he left for Rome on the 24th.

3. When the general had been informed that the three camps would be assaulted simultaneously on the following night, he ordered the troops to prepare for an immediate departure.

4. Horace asked the slave of Maecenas why his master had sent a letter, instead of coming in person to visit him.

5. How frequently it happens that a teacher is ashamed of his pupils!

6. When the Delphians heard this, they were filled with terror, and consulted the oracle as to whether they should bury the sacred treasures or carry them off to some place of safety. The god replied that they should not touch them, declaring that he was capable of protecting his own property; whereupon the Delphians determined to abandon the treasure, and to take counsel for the preservation of their wives, their children, and themselves.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate into French *or* German:—

Keimer was usually a great eater, and I wished to give myself some diversion in half starving him. He consented to try the practice, if I would keep him company. I did so, and we held it for three months. Our provisions were purchased, cooked, and brought to us regularly by a woman in the neighbourhood, who had from me a list of forty dishes, which she prepared for us at different times, in which there entered neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. This plan suited me the better at this time from the cheapness of it, not costing us above eighteen pence sterling each per week. I went on pleasantly, but poor Keimer suffered grievously, grew tired of the project and ordered a roast pig. He invited me and two friends to dine with him; but, it being brought too soon upon the table, he could not resist the temptation, and ate the whole before we came.

2. Translate into English:—

Au bout de vingt minutes, ce brave homme nous trouva un mauvais chalet, dont la cheminée seule perçait l'épaisse couche de neige sous laquelle il était enterré. Ces cabanes sont fort basses; le guide déblaya la neige, fit un trou à la toiture, descendit le premier, reçut la jeune fille

de mes bras dans les siens, et bientôt nous fûmes tous ensevelis dans cette demeure.

Dès que nous y fûmes entrés, il en ébranla la porte, le souleva sur ses gonds, puis l'inclina convenablement et de façon qu'elle nous présentât le côté le moins humide ; j'étendis par-dessus tout ce que récelait mon havresac, et nous y déposâmes la jeune miss. Milord, silencieux, mais en proie à une forte agitation intérieure, soutenait de l'un de ses bras la tête de sa fille, pour qu'elle ne reposât pas sur le bois, et de l'autre il ramenait sur son corps refroidi tout ce qui nous restait de vêtements secs.

Or,

In den ersten Tagen wurde fast nicht geschlafen, so trieb der unermüdliche Francœur zur Arbeit, und seine geschickte Hand fertigte in dieser Zeit, wozu ein Anderer wol einen Monat gebraucht hätte. Bei dieser Thätigkeit liessen ihn seine Grillen ruhen ; er war hastig ; aber Alles zu einem festen Ziele, und Rosalie segnete den Tag, der ihn in diese höhere Luftregion gebracht, wo der Teufel keine Macht über ihn zu haben schien. Auch die Witterung hatte sich durch Wendung des Windes erwärmt und erhellt, dass ihnen ein neuer Sommer zu begegnen schien ; täglich liefen Schiffe im Hafen ein und aus, grüssten und wurden begrüsst von den Forts am Meere. Rosalie, die nie am Meere gewesen, glaubte sich in eine andere Welt versetzt, und ihr Knabe freute sich, nach so mancher harten Einkerkerung auf Wagen und in Wirthsstuben, der vollen Freiheit in dem eingeschlossenen kleinen Garten des Forts.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

Select *one* of the following subjects for Essay :—

1. Character and Policy of Louis XI.

2. Social Condition of France in the fifteenth century.

3. Tennyson as an exponent of the Thought and Feeling of the nineteenth century.

4. Tennyson's indebtedness to Poets, ancient and modern.

5. Tennyson as a Lyric Poet.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

Practical.

1. A field $ABCD$ has AB, BC, CD, DA, AC respectively equal to 160, 100, 120, 185, 200 yards. Represent it on any scale you wish, and estimate its area.

2. Make a triangle whose sides are respectively 5 c.m., 6 c.m., 7 c.m., and inscribe a circle in it.

3. The radii of two circles are 1·2 inches and 2·3 inches, and the distance between their centres is 4·5 inches: draw a common tangent, and mark accurately the points of contact.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

5. Show how to find a point Z in AB so that $AZ.AB = BZ^2$.

6. ABC is a triangle and CZ is perpendicular to AB: express AZ and BZ in terms of the sides. Why is this proposition regarded as very important?

7. ABC is a triangle, and a line parallel to AB meets AC in X and BC in Y. Prove that any line through C divides AB and XY similarly.

8. Two rectangles are equal in area: point out the proportion that exists between their sides, and prove it.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3}{4}\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{6x-4}{5} = \frac{4}{3}(3 - 5x) - 7\frac{38}{45}.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 4y - z &= 10, \\ 4x + y - 5z &= 22, \\ 7x + 2y - 3z &= 21. \end{aligned}$$

3. Find to two places of decimals the roots of the equation

$$7x^2 + 11x - 15 = 0.$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a}{a-b}-\frac{b}{a+b}\right)-\frac{a^2+b^2+ab}{a^2-b^2}.$$

5. Find the common factor of

$$x^4+5x^3+4x^2-7x-3 \quad \text{and} \quad 3x^4+7x^3-2x^2+x+1.$$

6. If $\sqrt{18-12\sqrt{2}}=\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}$, find x and y.

7. Multiply

$$a^{\frac{4}{3}}-a^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{4}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{by} \quad a^{\frac{4}{3}}+a^{\frac{2}{3}}b^{\frac{1}{4}}+b^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

8. Find the amount of £1,000 in 3 years at 4 per cent. compound interest.

9. If 3 men and 4 boys can do a piece of work in 15 days, and 4 men and 3 boys can do it in 13 days, how many boys will be required to do the work of one man?

10. Divide ·017 by 3·141 to four places of decimals. Find also their product.

GREEK, LATIN, AND FRENCH.

MR. GOLIGHER.

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἅμα δὲ καὶ Φαρνάβαζος, οὐ δυνάμενος συμμεῖξαι πρὸς τὸν Ἱπποκράτην διὰ τὴν στενοπορίαν, τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀποτειχισμάτων ἐγγὺς ὄντων, ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὸ Ἡράκλειον τὸ τῶν Καλχηδονίων, οὗ ἦν αὐτῷ τὸ στρατόπεδον. ἐκ τούτου δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν ᾤχετο εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ εἰς Χερρόνησον χρήματα πράξων· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ στρατηγοὶ συνεχώρησαν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ὑπὲρ Καλχηδόνος εἴκοσι τάλαντα δοῦναι Ἀθηναίοις Φαρνάβαζον καὶ ὡς βασιλέα πρέσβεις Ἀθηναίων ἀναγαγεῖν, καὶ ὅρκους ἔδοσαν καὶ ἔλαβον παρὰ Φαρναβάζου ὑποτελεῖν τὸν φόρον Καλχηδονίους Ἀθηναίοις ὅσονπερ εἰώθεσαν καὶ τὰ ὀφειλόμενα χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ μὴ πολεμεῖν Καλχηδονίοις, ἕως ἂν οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως πρέσβεις ἔλθωσιν.—Xenophon.

1. Parse, and give the principal parts of—*συμμεῖξαι, ᾤχετο, δοῦναι, ἀναγαγεῖν, ἔλαβον, ἔλθωσιν.*

2. Give the English of—*προβολαί, ἐγγυηταί, γεραίρειν, συμμορία, ἐπὶ κέρως.*

3. Describe (*a*) the battle of Arginusae, (*b*) the trial of the generals.

LATIN.

Translate:—

O nata mecum consule Manlio,
Seu tu querelas sive geris iocos
Seu rixam et insanos amores
Seu facilem, pia testa, somnum,

Quocunque lectum nomine Massicum
Servas, moveri digna bono die,
Descende, Corvino iubente
Promere languidiora vina.
Non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet
Sermonibus, te negleget horridus:
Narratur et prisci Catonis
Saepe mero caluisse virtus.

HORACE.

1. Parse, and give the principal parts of—nata, geris, moveri, promere, negleget.

2. Give the English of—apices, hornus, robigo, hostia, vicarius, trochus, alea, fraxinus.

3. Scan the following lines, naming the metre and marking the quantities:—

(*a*) Nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit.

(*b*) Hic dies anno redeunte festus.

(*c*) Extremum Tanain si biberes, Lyce.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

J'allais sauter au fond du ravin, quand une forme blanchâtre se dressa devant moi, et j'entendis le plus furieux aboiement qui ait jamais éveillé les échos à pareille heure. Hélas! monsieur, j'avais compté sans les chiens de mon hôte. Ces ennemis de l'homme rôdaient à toute heure autour du camp, et l'un d'eux m'avait flairé. Ce que j'éprouvai de fureur et de haine à sa rencontre est impossible à dire; on ne déteste pas à ce point un être déraisonnable. J'aurais mieux aimé me trouver face à face avec un loup, avec un tigre ou un ours blanc, nobles bêtes, qui m'auraient mangé sans rien dire, mais qui ne m'auraient pas dénoncé. Les animaux féroces vont à la chasse pour eux-mêmes; mais que penser de cet horrible chien qui m'allait dévorer bruyamment pour faire sa cour au vieil Hadgi-Stavros?

Translate into French:—

I reflected that without doubt he was hungry; that, if I found the wherewithal to satisfy him, he would probably continue to bite me, but would no longer eat me. I had some provisions, which I sacrificed; my sole regret was that I had not a hundred times as much. I threw him half of my bread, which he swallowed like an abyss—picture to yourself a pebble falling into a well! I was looking piteously at the little which remained to offer him, when I spied at the bottom of the box a white package which suggested certain ideas to me. It was a small supply of arsenic, intended for use in my zoological studies.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Who doubts that you did this?

2. He needs money to buy books.

3. The messenger said that the city would be captured unless Caesar came to its aid.

4. Others may be cowards, you must needs be brave men.

5. After so many battles he returned to Rome at the age of forty, and ruled the State wisely until his death.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

1. The adventures of Quentin Durward.
2. The charm of Tennyson's poetry.

Trinity Term, 1911.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. When $a = -3$, $b = 1$, $c = 2$, $d = -1$, find the value of

$$a - (a - b) + \{a - (b + c)\} - [a - \{b - (c - d)\}].$$

2. Multiply $ab + 2ac - 2bc + a^2 + b^2 + 4c^2$ by $a - b - 2c$.

3. Solve the equation

$$1{\cdot}2.x + {\cdot}05 = {\cdot}07.x + {\cdot}3.x + 16{\cdot}65.$$

4. Find the Least Common Multiple of

$12x^2y\,(x^3 + y^3)$, $18xy^2\,(x^3 - y^3)$, and $21x^2y^2\,(x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4)$.

5. Solve the equations

$$11x - 10y = 14. \qquad 5x + 7y = 41.$$

6. How may a sum of £10 be paid in sovereigns and half crowns so that the number of half crowns may be double that of the sovereigns?

7. Multiply ·837 by ·05$\dot{2}\dot{4}1$, expressing the product as a circulating decimal.

8. Find to three places of decimals $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})^2$.

9. What is the simple interest on £2,140 for 3 years and 8 months at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.?

10. If a tradesman makes 15 per cent. profit on 45 per cent. of his purchases, 20 per cent. profit on 35 per cent. of his purchases, and 25 per cent. profit on the remainder, what is his average profit?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Name at least one important constitutional act in the reign of each of the following:—Henry II, Henry III, Edward I, Henry VII, William III, Anne, George I, George III, George IV, William IV.

2. Name as many as you can of the chief writers in the reign of Elizabeth, with some notice of their works.

3. Note the most important events in the military history of England from 1740 to 1860.

4. Who were—John Wyclif, John Hampden, Robert Bruce, Robert Walpole, George Monk, George Washington, William Laud, William Pitt, Stephen Langton, Henry Grattan, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Marlborough? Give dates approximately.

5. Where are—Adelaide, Antananarivo, Adrianople, Batavia, Bogota, Cettinge, Funchal, Hobart, Lima, Lubeck, Los Angeles, Loanda, Kingston, Quetta, Vladivostok?

6. Trace the courses of the five longest rivers in Europe, naming some towns on each.

7. What countries or states in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America have no sea-coast?

8. Name the chief divisions of Germany, Austria, Canada, China.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Valens was removed from the field of battle to a neighbouring cottage, where his attendants attempted to dress his wound, and to provide for his future safety. But this humble retreat was instantly surrounded by the enemy: they tried to force the door; they were provoked by a discharge of arrows from the roof, till at length, impatient of delay, they set fire to a pile of dry faggots, and consumed the cottage with the Roman emperor and his train. Valens perished in the flames; and a youth, who dropt from the window, alone escaped, to attest the melancholy tale.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

Now it so happened that at the very time when the story opens, Messer Pietro's wife fell ill and died, and Elena was left alone at home with her father and her old nurse. Across the little canal of which I spoke there dwelt another nobleman with four daughters, between the years of seventeen and twenty-one. Messer Pietro, desiring to provide amusement for poor little Elena, besought this gentleman that his daughters might come on feast-days to play with her. For you must know that, except on festivals of the Church, the custom of Venice required that gentlewomen should remain closely shut within the private apartments of their dwellings. His request was readily granted; and on the next feast-day the five girls began to play at ball together in the great saloon, which opened upon the Grand Canal.

[B.]

Translate into English:—

Poirier. Je te dis, moi, que le commerce est la véritable école des hommes d'Etat. Qui mettra la main au gouvernail, sinon ceux qui ont prouvé qu'ils savaient mener leur barque?

Verdelet. Une barque n'est pas un vaisseau, un batelier n'est pas un pilote, et la France n'est pas une maison de commerce. J'enrage quand je vois cette manie qui s'empare de toutes les cervelles! On dirait, ma parole, que, dans ce pays-ci, le gouvernement est le passe-temps naturel des gens qui n'ont plus rien à faire. Un bonhomme comme toi et moi s'occupe pendant trente ans de sa petite besogne; il y arrondit sa pelote, un beau jour il ferme boutique et s'établit homme d'Etat. Ce n'est pas plus difficile que cela! il n'y a pas d'autre recette! Morbleu! messieurs, que ne vous dites-vous aussi bien: 'J'ai tant auné de drap que je dois savoir jouer du violon.'

Poirier. Je ne saisis pas le rapport.

Verdelet. Au lieu de songer à gouverner la France, gouvernez votre maison. Ne mariez pas vos filles à des marquis ruinés qui croient vous faire honneur en payant leurs dettes avec vos écus.

Poirier. Est-ce pour moi que tu dis cela?

Verdelet. Non, c'est pour moi.

Or,

Als er eines Tages auf den Strassen herumzustreifen wagte und sein Weg ihn zufällig in die Gegend des Montmartre führte, wo er geboren war, hielt ihn plötzlich eine Erinnerung an die Zeit seiner Kindheit vor der Pforte des Klosters, in dem er lesen gelernt hatte, fest. Da es sehr heiss war, so stand die Thür offen, und mit einem Blick konnte der vorübergehende Flüchtling das friedliche Schulzimmer übersehen. Nichts hatte sich darin geändert; das volle Tageslicht, das durch die grosse Fensteröffnung hereinströmte, das Kruzifix auf dem Katheder, die Reihen der Schulbänke, in deren Platten bleierne Tintenfässer eingelassen waren, die Tafel mit den Darstellungen der Masse und Gewichte, die Wandkarte, in der sogar noch die Nadeln zur Veranschaulichung der Operationen in einem Feldzuge aus der alten Geschichte steckten, alles versetzte ihn mit einem Schlage in die unschuldvolle ferne Zeit seiner frühen Jugend zurück. In Sinnen versunken, las Franz Johann unwillkürlich die folgenden Worte des Evangeliums, die eine kundige Hand als Schriftprobe auf die schwarze Wandtafel geschrieben hatte:

Es ist mehr Freude im Himmel über einen Sünder, der Busse thut, als über neunundneunzig Gerechte.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Tardy Coming of Spring.
2. Man's Gradual Conquest of Nature.
3. The possibilities of Aviation.
4. Athletics.

MIDSUMMER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Multiply 11·57 by 184·3, and divide the result by ·247.

2. Find the number of feet and inches in the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are 39 feet and 36 feet.

3. Taking a metre to be 39·37 inches, how many kilometres are there in 80 miles?

4. Find the present worth of £1455 9*s.* 2*d.*, due in 3 years 5 months, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum simple interest.

5. Divide $x^4 + 324$ by $x^2 - 6x + 18$.

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{4 - 2x}{3} - \frac{20 + 8x}{7} - \frac{1 + 7x}{5} = 40.$$

7. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2x - 1}{2x^2 + 3x - 35}, \quad \frac{3x + 2}{2x^2 + 11x + 5}, \quad \frac{3 - 10x}{4x^2 - 12x - 7}.$$

8. Simplify

$$\left\{x^2 - \frac{(x^2 + 4y^2 - 9z^2)^2}{16y^2}\right\} \div \left\{\left(\frac{x + 3z}{2y}\right)^2 - 1\right\}.$$

9. A man and his son working together can do a piece of work in 12 days, and the man by himself could do it in 18 days. What ought the son's wages to be if his father gets 3*s.* 6*d.* a day?

10. The times given by two clocks, each going uniformly, were 12.30 p.m. and 11.35 a.m. at noon on one day, and 12.20 p.m. and 11.50 a.m. respectively at noon on the next. After what intervals will the times given by both be the same?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

1. With what historical events are the following places connected? Give dates and locality:—Aix-la-Chapelle, Bannockburn, Blenheim, Breda, Evesham, Falkirk, Fontenoy, Hastings, Nantes, Utrecht.

2. Indicate by reference to particular measures the policy of the Tudor sovereigns in religious matters.

3. Sketch briefly the history of the personal government of the Stuart kings, and its consequences.

4. Give a short account of the chief events in English history from 1789 to 1815.

5. Note with dates the chief stages in the expansion of England.

6. Where, and under what government, is each of the following:—Alberta, Alsace, Borneo, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Congo State, Corea, Cyprus, Java, Loanda, Madagascar, Madeira, Minnesota, Morocco, Philippine Islands, Samoa, Sardinia, Teneriffe, Uganda, Uruguay?

7. Name the most important lakes in Europe, Africa, and North America.

8. What countries lie between the United States and Colombia?

9. Indicate the boundaries, and name the four chief rivers, of Germany.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Caesar was the first who promised to help me.

2. Cicero was so far from admiring Antony, that he overwhelmed him with the harshest invectives.

3. I have repeatedly warned you not to conceal your danger from your excellent father.

4. The speech which the orator made on that day was sold for twenty talents.

5. Be good, sweet child, and let who will be clever.

6. I believe that you, gentlemen, are wondering what is the reason why, when so many eminent speakers and men of the highest rank are seated, I of all men have risen—I, who am not to be compared with those who are sitting down, either in age, or in ability, or in authority.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Le vieux s'était levé en même temps que moi: 'Mamette, mon habit!.., je veux le conduire jusqu'à la place.' Bien sûr qu'au fond d'elle-même Mamette trouvait qu'il faisait déjà un peu frais pour me conduire jusqu'à la place; mais elle n'en laissa rien paraître. Seulement, pendant qu'elle l'aidait à passer les manches de son habit, un bel habit tabac d'Espagne à boutons de nacre, j'entendais la chère créature qui lui disait doucement: 'Tu ne rentreras pas trop tard, n'est-ce pas?'

Et lui d'un petit air malin: 'Hé! hé!...je ne sais pas...peut-être....' Là-dessus, ils se regardaient en riant, et les petites bleues riaient de les voir rire, et dans leur coin les canaris riaient aussi à leur manière. Entre nous, je crois que l'odeur des cerises les avait tous un peu grisés.

Or,

Aber sie wankte nicht. Immer von neuem drangen die Haufen gegen das brennende Dorf und gegen die Massen der Feinde neben demselben; sie achteten nicht des Todes, der ihnen aus den feindlichen Feuerschlünden entgegenblickte und der zugleich seine schon gehaltene blutige Ernte vor ihren Augen ausbreitete. Aber ihre Zahl schmolz furchtbar zusammen und es war nur noch der letzte Rückhalt, die Brigade des Generals Horn, vorhanden. Feldherr Blücher sandte in dem bedenklichen Augenblicke an den General Sacken Befehl, zur Hülfe nach Möckern herbeizurücken; allein es war ein weiter Weg von seinem Orte bis dahin und das Gefecht war so hart aneinander, dass York wohl sah, er müsse es mit eigenen Kräften zu einem glücklichen Ende führen, noch ehe die Freunde heranseien. Daher eilte einer seiner Adjutanten zum General Horn, der in der freien Ebene stand, und meldete ihm den Augenblick dringender Gefahr.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Restaurant life is more developed in Germany than in almost any European country. As a consequence, one finds huge 'eating-houses' like Kempinski's in Berlin, which can seat 5,000 diners and more at one and the same time, the prices for 'portions' ranging from ninepence upwards. In particular, of course, the German dines at a restaurant on Sundays 'en famille.' The comic papers are always full of jokes about the Berliner who takes his wife and family to dine out at 1*s.* 2*d.* a head in one of the numerous cheap restaurants, where he orders one portion and two plates, subsequently adjourning to dine well by himself at the Hotel Adlon, at Hillers', or the Kaiser Keller. On the whole, this is not a fair criticism, for the German is not so selfish a paterfamilias as he is painted; and, although the restaurants may generally be cheap, they are, with few exceptions, good.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Write an English essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Value of a University Training.
2. Compulsory Military Service.
3. Tariff Reform.
4. Summer Holidays.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. What is the Zodiac? Why is it so called? Why has it been subject to minute scrutiny from the earliest times?

2. Describe the manner in which a telescope should be mounted in order that it may be possible to make with it a leisurely examination of a star or planet.

3. The observed meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star are 20° and 47°. Given that the tangents of these angles are ·37 and 1·07, and that the coefficient of refraction is 58″·2, find the latitude of the place and the declination of the star.

4. Show how to calculate the number of nights in the year during which twilight lasts all night at a given place.

5. Discuss the apparent motion of an inferior planet at inferior conjunction, at superior conjunction, and at its greatest elongation.

6. What is meant by the annual parallax of a star? Does it vary? What do the angles in a table of annual parallaxes signify?

7. What bodies return to the same relative position after a Metonic Cycle, and what different periods of time are contained exactly in it?

8. Show how to find the angular radius of that circular part of the celestial sphere within which, if the Sun enters, there is an eclipse of the Sun visible somewhere on the Earth.

9. What is the longitude of a place, if it is apparent noon there, when it is 5 a.m. mean time at Greenwich, given that the equation of time is 10 minutes, and that it is to be added to mean time to give apparent?

10. What is the mean time at a place, whose longitude is 5 h. E., when the sidereal time is 18 h., given that the sidereal time at the previous mean noon at Greenwich was 7 h., and that a sidereal day contains 23 h. 56 m. 4 s. of mean time?

ETHICS.

MR. BEARE.

[*Senior Sophisters will answer any* FIVE *questions from* A.]

[A.]

1. In what important essentials did Socrates (*a*) differ from, (*b*) agree with the ethical teaching of the Sophists?

2. Is Benevolence recognized in Aristotle's moral theory?

3. Aristotle says: ἔργον ἐστὶ σπουδαῖον εἶναι, 'it is hard to be good.' How does he justify this observation? What practical suggestions does he offer to lessen the difficulty of becoming 'good'?

4. (*a*) How does Aristotle enumerate and define the πάθη or 'passions'?

(*b*) How does he define ἕξεις or 'moral states'?

5. How does Socrates reply to the objection of Adeimantus that he does not sufficiently provide for the happiness (εὐδαιμονία) of the guardians?

6. How does Socrates explain the essential points involved in a person's being δίκαιος or 'just'?

7. How does Butler explain the method of reasoning followed by him in his first three sermons?

[B.]

[*Degree Candidates will answer* THREE *questions from* A *and* THREE *from* B.]

8. State Kant's 'categorical imperative,' and illustrate it by reference to false promises.

9. What according to Bentham are the *efficient* and what the *final* causes of human actions? What does he mean by moral 'sanctions'? and how many classes of these did he enumerate?

10. How does Mackenzie state the three views of the way in which Ethics bears on practical life?

11. What according to him is meant by 'perfect human freedom'?

12. State the differences between a *want* and an *appetite* and between an *appetite* and a *desire*?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. 'It is the spirit of Caesar which is the dominant power of the tragedy' (*Julius Caesar*).

2. 'Brutus is the political Girondin. He is placed in contrast with his brother-in-law Cassius, the political Jacobin.'

3. The political ideal of the Little Englander.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. 'Consider now if they asked us, Will you give up your Indian Empire, or your Shakespeare, you English; never have had any Indian Empire, or never have had any Shakespeare?'

2. 'No, we cannot figure Cromwell as a Falsity and Fatuity . . . Why should we? There is no evidence of it.'

3. The value and practical significance of Utopian ideals.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Define 'Work' for the case when the direction of a force and the direction of displacement of its point of application are different.

Apply the principle of Work to find the relation between power and resistance for the screw, and for the wheel and axle.

2. Explain with examples the difference between kinetic and potential energy.

For a body falling vertically the sum of the kinetic and potential energies is constant.

3. Find the position of the C.G. of a frame in the shape of the letter **F**, assuming that the three rods composing the framework are uniform and of the same material, that their lengths are in the ratio 4 : 2 : 1, and that the smallest rod bisects the longest.

4. A tight-rope walker weighing 150 lbs. stands in the middle of a tight-rope 20 feet long. The rope is depressed 1 foot. Find the tension.

5. A train weighing 200 tons moving at 60 miles an hour is brought to rest in 3 minutes. Find the retarding force, assuming that it is uniform.

6. Describe the hydrostatic press, and show that it does not violate the principle of Work.

7. A balloon contains 10,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. What weight is it capable of lifting, assuming that the specific gravity of air is 14·6 times that of hydrogen, and that a cubic foot of air weighs 1·25 ounces?

8. Describe the common pump, laying stress on the hydrostatic principles involved.

9. How is the image of an object formed on the retina?

If the image is not properly formed, what defects of eyesight arise, and how are they corrected?

10. Draw a diagram to represent the optical properties of the astronomical telescope, and explain the meaning of the diagram.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

ταῦτα βουλόμενος ἰᾶσθαι καί τι παραλυπεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα ναῦς ἐπλήρου, καὶ πολλοὺς καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ὁπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἀναβιβασάμενος ἔμελλεν ἀνάγεσθαι, μεγάλην ἐλπίδα τοῖς πολίταις καὶ φόβον οὐκ ἐλάττονα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀπὸ τοσαύτης ἰσχύος παρασχών. ἤδη δὲ πεπληρωμένων τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους ἀναβεβηκότος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τριήρη τὸν μὲν ἥλιον ἐκλιπεῖν συνέβη καὶ γενέσθαι σκότος, ἐκπλαγῆναι δὲ πάντας ὡς πρὸς μέγα σημεῖον. ὁρῶν οὖν ὁ Περικλῆς περίφοβον τὸν κυβερνήτην καὶ διηπορημένον ἀνέσχε τὴν χλαμύδα πρὸ τῶν ὄψεων αὐτοῦ καὶ παρακαλύψας ἠρώτησε, μή τι δεινὸν ἢ δεινοῦ τινος οἴεται σημεῖον· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔφη. "Τί οὖν" εἶπεν "ἐκεῖνο τούτου διαφέρει, πλὴν ὅτι μεῖζόν τι τῆς χλαμύδος ἐστὶ τὸ πεποιηκὸς τὴν ἐπισκότησιν;"—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse—ἀποσφαλείς, ἀνέστησεν, ἐπλήρου, ἐκπλαγῆναι, διηπορημένον.

2. Write notes on—Cimon, Anaxagoras, Thucydides son of Melesias, Ephialtes, Phidias.

3. (*a*) Write a short estimate of the greatness of Pericles.
(*b*) What was his boast when he was dying?

[II.]

Translate :—

Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem
Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces
Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae
Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura, nec diri totiens arsere cometae.
Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi;
Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro
Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.

VIRGIL.

1. Write historical notes on the above passage.

2. Parse—*nactae*, *attrivere*, *relines*, *respexit*, *venerabere*.

3. Give the meanings of—*favus, fucus, forús, tilia, insincerus, carchesia.*

4. Explain—

(*a*) *Pellaei* gens fortunata *Canopi.*

(*b*) Pastor Aristaeus fugiens *Peneia Tempe.*

(*c*) *Aniena* fluenta
saxosusque sonans *Hypanis* Mysusque *Caicus.*

(*d*) Illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

1. Translate:—

οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, καὶ τρίτου εἴδους τοῦ τῆς γοητείας ἅμιλλαν ποιητέον, καὶ θεατέον, ὥσπερ τοὺς πώλους ἐπὶ τοὺς ψόφους τε καὶ θορύβους ἄγοντες σκοποῦσιν εἰ φοβεροί, οὕτω νέους ὄντας εἰς δείματ' ἄττα κομιστέον καὶ εἰς ἡδονὰς αὖ μεταβλητέον, βασανίζοντας πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ χρυσὸν ἐν πυρί, εἰ δυσγοήτευτος καὶ εὐσχήμων ἐν πᾶσι φαίνεται, φύλαξ αὐτοῦ ὢν ἀγαθὸς καὶ μουσικῆς ἧς ἐμάνθανεν, εὔρυθμόν τε καὶ εὐάρμοστον ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις παρέχων, οἷος δὴ ἂν ὢν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ πόλει χρησιμώτατος εἴη καὶ τὸν ἀεὶ ἔν τε παισὶ καὶ νεανίσκοις καὶ ἐν ἀνδράσι βασανιζόμενον κα. ἀκήρατον ἐκβαίνοντα κατασταστέον ἄρχοντα τῆς πόλεως καὶ φύλακα, καὶ τιμὰς δοτέον καὶ ζῶντι καὶ τελευτήσαντι, τάφων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μνημείων μέγιστα γέρα λαγχάνοντα· τὸν δὲ μὴ τοιοῦτον ἀποκριτέον. τοιαύτη τις, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ Γλαύκων, ἡ ἐκλογὴ εἶναι καὶ κατάστασις τῶν ἀρχόντων τε καὶ φυλάκων, ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δι' ἀκριβείας, εἰρῆσθαι.—PLATO.

2. Show Plato's attitude towards—

(*a*) Homer.

(*b*) Tragedy and Comedy.

(*c*) Musical and Gymnastic training.

(*d*) Valetudinarianism.

(*e*) Telling lies.

[II.]

1. Translate:—

Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors
Et crassum unguentum et Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt, poterat duci quia cena sine istis:
Sic animis natum inventumque poëma iuvandis,
Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis,
Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit,
Ne spissae risum tollant impune coronae:
Qui nescit versus tamen audet fingere. Quidni?

Liber et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem
Summam nummorum vitioque remotus ab omni.
Tu nihil invita dices faciesve Minerva;
Id tibi iudicium est, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim
Scripseris in Maeci descendat iudicis aures
Et patris et nostras, nonumque prematur in annum,
Membranis intus positis: delere licebit
Quod non edideris; nescit vox missa reverti.

HORACE.

2. Complete the following lines:—

(*a*) Quicquid delirant reges ———

(*b*) Vilis amicorum est annona ———

(*c*) Non cuivis homini ———

(*d*) Carmine di superi placantur ———

(*e*) Archilochum proprio rabies armavit ———

3. Write notes on—Empedocles, Democritus, Thespis, Mimnermus, Callimachus, Lysippus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin:—

But they were haughtily received, and sent back with a scornful answer. A second embassy was not admitted into the camp; and it was in vain that even the priests, attired in their sacred robes, went to him as suppliants. At length his mother, Veturia, and his wife, Volumnia, with her two young children, accompanied by many other Roman matrons, proceeded to the camp of Coriolanus. What the ambassadors of the senate and the priests of the gods had been unable to effect was accomplished by the tears and entreaties of the women. Coriolanus broke up his camp, and led his legions away from the Roman territory. Some relate that he died immediately afterwards stricken with remorse; others that he lived for many years amongst the Volsci, and died an old man.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate:—

Gaston. Ah! oui, tu te figures, parce que j'ai épousé la fille d'un ancien marchand de draps, que ma maison est devenue le temple de l'ennui, que ma femme a apporté dans ses nippes une horde farouche de vertus bourgeoises, et qu'il ne reste plus qu'à écrire sur ma porte: 'Ci-gît Gaston, marquis de Presles!' Détrompe toi. Je mène un train de prince, je fais courir, je joue un jeu d'enfer, j'achète des tableaux,

j'ai le premier cuisinier de Paris ; je tiens table ouverte ; bref, le mariage n'a rien supprimé de mes habitudes, rien . . . que les créanciers.

Le Duc. Ta femme, ton beau-père, te laissent ainsi la bride sur le cou ?

Gaston. Parfaitement. Ma femme est une petite pensionnaire, assez jolie, un peu gauche, un peu timide, encore tout ébaubie de sa métamorphose, et qui, j'en jurerais, passe son temps à regarder dans son miroir la marquise de Presles. Quant à M. Poirier, mon beau-père, il est digne de son nom. Modeste et nourrissant comme tous les arbres à fruit, il était né pour vivre en espalier. Toute son ambition était de fournir aux desserts d'un gentilhomme : ses vœux sont exaucés.

Le Duc. Bah ! il y a encore des bourgeois de cette pâte-là ?

Gaston. Pour te le peindre en un mot, c'est George Dandin à l'état de beau-père. Sérieusement, j'ai fait un mariage magnifique.

Le Duc. Je pense bien que tu ne t'es mésallié qu'à bon escient.

Or,

Bürgermeister. Wie ich Ihnen sage, Herr Olmers, die Stadtheerde hat seit hundert Jahren das Privilegium, auf den Rummelsburger Stoppeln zu weiden —

Olmers. So ?

Bürgermeister. Nun aber hat der Amtmann daselbst noch neuerlich einen Hammel gepfändet —

Olmers (zu Sabinen). Meine schöne junge Wirthin ist mir entschlüpft.

Bürgermeister. Einen Hammel, sag' ich, hat er gepfändet —

Olmers. Zwar kleidet die häusliche Sorge Sie überaus wohl —

Bürgermeister. Einen fetten Hammel, sage ich —

Sabine (halbleise). So hören Sie doch auf den Hammel!

Olmers. Lassen Sie es gut sein, Herr Bürgermeister. Ich bin von den Privilegien Ihrer Stadtheerde sattsam überzeugt. Der Amtmann muss den Hammel herausgeben, das versteht sich.

Bürgermeister. Ei, damit ist's noch nicht gethan.

Olmers. Und Strafe dazu, so viel Sie wollen. Nicht wahr, Madame ? — Sie haben uns so schön bewirthet, dass wir in diesem Augenblicke selbst für den fettesten Hammel uns nicht zu interessiren vermögen.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

To this day in a neighbouring country the great are often pardoned for the most scandalous offences. A person is still alive among them who has more than once deserved the utmost severity of justice. His being of the blood royal, however, was thought a sufficient atonement for being a disgrace to humanity. This remarkable personage took pleasnre in shooting at the passengers below from the top of his palace, and in this princely amusement he usually spent some time every day. He was at length arraigned by the friends of a person whom in this manner he had killed, was found guilty of the charge, and condemned to die. His merciful monarch pardoned him in consideration of his rank and quality. Instead of repenting, the criminal soon after renewed his usual entertainment, and killed another man in the same manner. He was a second time condemned, but (I blush to write it) a second time received His Majesty's pardon.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain how you would test experimentally the laws of the simple pendulum, and describe how you would by means of it determine the acceleration due to gravity at a given place.

2. Explain the difference between conductivity of heat and diffusivity of temperature, and define the coefficient of conductivity of a substance. How may the conductivity of a badly conducting substance be measured?

3. Define electric pressure and electric resistance.
Explain how a galvanometer may be used for the measurement of electric pressures.

4. Describe the 'relay' in electric telegraphy, and explain its utility.

5. Explain why a simple convex lens gives a coloured image of an object, and how this defect may be removed.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. One gram of a metal when dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid evolved 343 c.c. of hydrogen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm. Calculate the equivalent of the metal.

2. Write the formulæ of (*a*) acetaldehyde, (*b*) acetic acid, (*c*) acetamide. How would you prepare each of these substances, directly or indirectly, from ethyl alcohol?

3. Explain by means of equations the action (if any) of (*a*) caustic soda, (*b*) hydrochloric acid on the oxides of the following elements:—phosphorus, barium, boron, aluminium.

4. What are the chief ores of lead? Write the formulæ, and briefly describe the properties of (*a*) lead sulphate, (*b*) lead iodide, (*c*) lead chromate.

5. Describe any two methods by which urea may be prepared. What is the action of (*a*) nitrous acid, (*b*) sodium hypobromite on urea?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. One gram of a metal when dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, evolved 343 c.c. of hydrogen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm. Calculate the equivalent of the metal.

2. Write the formulæ of (*a*) acetaldehyde, (*b*) acetic acid, (*c*) acetamide. How would you prepare each of these substances, directly or indirectly, from ethyl alcohol?

3. Explain by means of equations the action (if any) of (*a*) caustic soda, (*b*) hydrochloric acid on the oxides of the following elements:—phosphorus, barium, boron, aluminium.

4. What are the chief ores of lead? Write the formulæ, and briefly describe the properties of (*a*) lead sulphate, (*b*) lead iodide, (*c*) lead chromate.

5. Write the formulæ of pyridine and benzene, and discuss the relationship between these two compounds.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(*For Senior Sophisters only.*)

1. What, according to Mill, are the chief features of a good system of taxation and finance? What important conclusion does he draw from his consideration of this point?

Or,—

How does Mill criticize the existing methods of legislation in England? What do you think of his suggestions for reform?

2. Give a short analysis of Cost of Production. What is the chief difficulty in measuring costs?

Or,—

Explain carefully the functions of credit in modern societies. Enumerate the principal forms of credit.

[B.]

(*For all Candidates.*)

3. What is meant by 'the tendency of profits to a minimum'? In discussing this question, indicate the different elements of profit.

Or,—

Describe the chief forms of taxation on consumable commodities, giving some notice of their historical development.

4. Indicate the grounds on which Mill rejects the policy of federation for the British Dominions.

Or,—

Consider the comparative advantages of the English and American methods of appointing the working head of the Executive.

[C.]

(*For Degree Candidates only.*)

5. 'The House of Commons no longer controls the Executive; on the contrary, the Executive controls the House of Commons.'
Comment on this statement with reference to the causes that are said to have brought about the alleged change.

Or,—

Discuss the meaning and results of the maxim that 'the King can do no wrong.'

6. How far is it true that there is a general rate of wages? Distinguish between *real* and *nominal* wages.

Or,—

Give a clear account of the doctrine of Malthus respecting the growth of population.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Candidates should attempt not less than* TWO *questions from each Section, nor more than* FIVE *in all.*]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

I.—LOCKE.

1. Discuss the place which *learning* holds in Locke's estimate of education.

2. How does Locke deal with *lying* and with excuses? In what sense is it true that Locke would never administer corporal punishment for lying?

3. Give instances of the great part played in Locke's conception of education by practice so long-continued as to induce a habit.

4. What does Locke say of the proper treatment for the love of Power and Dominion, of having their own Wills, of Possession, of Craving, of Wants of Fancy, as distinguished from Natural Wants? What is the only case, according to Locke, in which the Desires of Fancy are to be hearkened to?

II.—KANT.

5. Kant has a fine saying to the effect that 'Man refuses to violate in his own person the dignity of Humanity.' How does he seek to apply this idea in his 'Education'?

6. Kant gives three rules in accordance with which free-will is to be generated in spite of the restraint put on the child. Approve or criticize them.

7. Give Kant's views on punishment, and compare them with Locke's views.

8. Kant says that through Education four results should follow. Give his account of them.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates should not attempt more than* SIX *questions in all, nor less than* TWO *on Spencer, and* TWO *on Newman.*]

A.—SPENCER.

9. Compare, following Spencer, the evil effects of mental forcing on boys and on girls as manifested in adult life, and give the evolutional or physiological explanations adduced by him.

10. 'In brief, you will have to carry on your own higher education at the same time that you are educating your children.' Following Spencer, expand this.

11. What does Spencer quote from Mr. Wyse on the teaching of Geometry, and how does he enlarge on it?

12. Give such an argument as Spencer might use in reply to Newman's argument referred to in question 5.

B.—NEWMAN.

13. Give the historical argument by which Newman seeks to justify the Classics as the best instruments of education.

14. Examine Newman's conception of liberal knowledge in the light of his quotations from Cicero and Aristotle. Is it a fair inference from the latter to say that knowledge of a game such as chess is more perfectly liberal than knowledge of philosophy? What answer might Newman make to this objection?

15. 'A boy's business when he goes to school is to learn, that is to store up things in his memory. For some years his intellect is little more than an instrument for taking in facts, or a receptable for storing them.' Does it appear that this represents Newman's view of what ought to be, or of what is commonly thought to be, the work of the school? What is your own view?

16. Give Newman's fine description of mental enlargement as depending on the comparison and systematization of ideas.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

[*Candidates should attempt* TWO *questions, and not more than* TWO, *on Bagley, and the same on Newman and Spencer, as set for Hilary*].

17. 'Biologically, work is the central feature of education.' How does Bagley expand this?

18. Give Bagley's discussion of the difference between men and animals in regard to the inheritance of acquired characteristics, and point out its bearing on educational theory.

19. What experimental results does Bagley quote as bearing on the question of Formal Education, and how does he distinguish psychologically between the resulting *habits* and *ideals*?

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Write down some of the most important facts about the Earth considered as a heavenly body.

2. Astronomers have determined the approximate size of the Moon.

(*a*) Give the necessary observations.

(*b*) Give the necessary calculations.

3. Draw a diagram illustrating the actual path of the centre of gravity of the Earth.

(*a*) What is meant by the plane of the Ecliptic, the plane of the Equator, and the direction of the first point of Aries?

4. Explain clearly why the phenomena twilight and dawn occur.

(*a*) Show why the duration of either must depend on the position of the observer and the time of year.

5. Explain Bessel's method of determining the annual parallax of a star.

6. How has the annual parallax of Jupiter been determined?

7. Write a short note on solar eclipses.

8. Explain clearly the methods employed in finding the longitude at sea—

(*a*) by chronometers,

(*b*) by observations on the Moon.

9. State the arguments on which the connexion between meteoric showers and comets is based.

10. Explain the terms—'nutation,' 'precession of the equinoxes.' How was their existence determined?

ETHICS.

MR. MOONEY.

1. By what arguments does Plato attempt to prove that the soul has three separate faculties? How are these arguments connected with the main theme of the *Republic*?

2. How does Aristotle consider the bearing of the maxim 'Call no man happy while he lives' on his own definition of Happiness?

3. What points of agreement between the Cynic and Stoic theories are developed by Sidgwick?

4. Give an account of the Associational explanation of conscience.

5. How does Butler treat the subject of good and ill desert in the *Dissertation on Virtue*?

6. Supposing there was no such thing as the natural supremacy of conscience, what would be the consequences according to Butler?

7. (*a*) What ambiguity does Mackenzie notice in the term 'motive'?
   (*b*) In what sense is necessity essential to morals?

8. (*a*) Distinguish the different varieties of Hedonism, mentioning their chief upholders.
   (*b*) Mackenzie finds opposite defects in Kant's ethical principle and in Hedonism?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on either of the two following subjects:—

1. The responsibility of England for the creation of Indian Nationalism and her duty towards it in the future.

2. The man of action, and the man of theory, as exemplified in the characters of Shakspere's *Julius Cæsar* and illustrated from later history and everyday life.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. A uniform plank, of weight 20 stone and length 18 feet, rests on a horizontal table with 7 feet projecting over the edge of the table: if a weight of 4 stone is placed on the end which rests on the table, how far can a man whose weight is 12 stone walk along the plank from the edge of the table before the plank overturns?

2. At the bottom of a coal-mine, 400 ft. deep, there is an iron cage weighing 5 cwt. and containing 11 cwt. of coal: find the work done in raising the load to the surface by means of a wire rope weighing 9 lbs. per yard.

3. A sphere of mass 2 lbs. moving with a velocity of 16 feet per second impinges on another sphere of mass 1 lb. which is moving in same direction with a velocity of 4 feet per second, and both bodies move after impact with a common velocity: find this velocity, and also the loss in kinetic energy.

4. A mass of 10 ozs. is placed on a rough inclined plane which rises 3 feet in every 5 of its length, and is attached to another mass of 12 ozs. hanging freely by means of a cord passing over a pulley at the top of the plane: find the acceleration with which the masses will move, the coefficient of friction between the first mass and the plane being $\frac{1}{4}$.

5. A body weighing 6 lbs. is moving with a velocity of 12 feet per second due east when it is acted on by a constant force. At the end of two seconds the velocity of the body is 5 feet per second due north. Find the magnitude and direction of the force.

6. Three lumps of metal of equal weights are taken. The first is an alloy of gold and silver, the second is pure gold, and the third pure silver. They are weighed in water, and the alloy is found to lose $\frac{1}{14}$ of its weight, the gold $\frac{4}{57}$ of its weight, and the silver $\frac{2}{21}$ of its weight. In what proportions were gold and silver mixed in the alloy?

7. 112 cubic centimetres of hydrogen at 0° Centigrade and a pressure of 760 m.m. of mercury weigh 1 centigramme. What volume of hydrogen would weigh a gramme at 13° Centigrade and a pressure of 616 m.m. of mercury?

8. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light incident nearly normally on a thin prism is constant.

9. Explain by diagrams how the position and size of the image of an object in a concave mirror will change as the distance of the object from the mirror changes.

10. A person cannot see objects distinctly if they are more than 4 inches from his eye. What kind of glasses must he use, and what must be their focal length to enable him to read a book held 10 inches from his eye?

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[1.]

Translate:—

οὐκοῦν ὅταν μέν τις μουσικῇ παρέχῃ καταυλεῖν καὶ καταχεῖν τῆς ψυχῆς διὰ τῶν ὤτων ὥσπερ διὰ χώνης ἃς νῦν δὴ ἡμεῖς ἐλέγομεν τὰς γλυκείας τε καὶ μαλακὰς καὶ θρηνώδεις ἁρμονίας, καὶ μινυρίζων τε καὶ γεγανωμένος ὑπὸ τῆς ᾠδῆς διατελῇ τὸν βίον ὅλον, οὗτος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον, εἴ τι θυμοειδὲς εἶχεν, ὥσπερ σίδηρον ἐμάλαξε καὶ χρήσιμον ἐξ ἀχρήστου καὶ σκληροῦ ἐποίησεν· ὅταν δ' ἐπέχων μὴ ἀνίῃ ἀλλὰ κηλῇ, τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο ἤδη τήκει καὶ λείβει, ἕως ἂν ἐκτήξῃ τὸν θυμὸν καὶ ἐκτέμῃ ὥσπερ νεῦρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ ποιήσῃ μαλθακὸν αἰχμητήν. πάνυ μὲν οὖν, ἔφη. καὶ ἐὰν μέν γε, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἐξ ἀρχῆς φύσει ἄθυμον λάβῃ, ταχὺ τοῦτο διεπράξατο· ἐὰν δὲ θυμοειδῆ, ἀσθενῆ ποιήσας τὸν θυμὸν ὀξύρροπον ἀπειργάσατο, ἀπὸ σμικρῶν ταχὺ ἐρεθιζόμενόν τε καὶ κατασβεννύμενον. ἀκράχολοι οὖν καὶ ὀργίλοι ἀντὶ θυμοειδοῦς γεγένηνται, δυσκολίας ἔμπλεοι. κομιδῇ μὲν οὖν. τί δέ; ἂν αὖ γυμναστικῇ πολλὰ πονῇ καὶ εὐωχῆται εὖ μάλα, μουσικῆς δὲ καὶ φιλοσοφίας μὴ ἅπτηται, οὐ πρῶτον μὲν εὖ ἴσχων τὸ σῶμα φρονήματός τε καὶ θυμοῦ ἐμπίμπλαται καὶ ἀνδρειότερος γίγνεται αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ; καὶ μάλα γε.—PLATO.

1. Translate, with notes on syntax:—

(*a*) ὁ δὲ Ἀγαμέμνων ἠγρίαινεν ἐντελλόμενος νῦν τε ἀπιέναι καὶ αὖθις μὴ ἐλθεῖν, μὴ αὐτῷ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ στέμματα οὐκ ἐπαρκέσοι.

(*b*) ἀλλ' οὐδέ τοι ὑποκριταὶ κωμῳδοῖς τε καὶ τραγῳδοῖς οἱ αὐτοί.

(*c*) γραμμάτων πέρι τότε ἱκανῶς εἴχομεν, ὅτε τὰ στοιχεῖα μὴ λανθάνοι ἡμᾶς ὀλίγα ὄντα ἐν ἅπασιν οἷς ἔστιν περιφερόμενα.

2. What views are expressed in the *Republic* with regard to physicians and their work in the ideal State?

3. What are the tests to be applied in the selection of the Guardians?

4. State and explain the 'heroic falsehood' by which Socrates proposes to establish his regulations.

Why is it called *Φοινικικόν*?

[II.]

Translate:—

An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una,
An Lebedum laudas odio maris atque viarum?
'Scis, Lebedus quid sit; Gabiis desertior atque
Fidenis vicus; tamen illic vivere vellem
Oblitusque meorum obliviscendus et illis
Neptunum procul e terra spectare furentem.'
Sed neque, qui Capua Romam petit, imbre lutoque
Adspersus, volet in caupona vivere; nec, qui
Frigus collegit, furnos et balnea laudat
Ut fortunatam plene praestantia vitam.
Nec, si te validus iactaverit Auster in alto,
Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas.
Incolumi Rhodos et Mytilene pulchra facit, quod
Paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris,
Per brumam Tiberis, Sextili mense caminus.
Dum licet ac vultum servat Fortuna benignum,
Romae laudetur Samos et Chios et Rhodos absens.

HORACE.

1. Write out the first three lines of the above passage, marking the feet and quantities.

2. Translate and explain the following:—

(*a*) Iubetur rura suburbana indictis comes ire Latinis.

(*b*) Parios ego primus iambos ostendi Latio.

(*c*) Sosiorum pumice mundus.

3. How does Horace in the *Epistles* criticise Plautus?

4. 'The *Epistula ad Pisones* is not to be judged as if Horace had himself entitled it the *Ars Poetica*.'

Develop this statement.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

I conjure you by Jupiter, the God of armies, and the awful deities who preside over oaths, to kill me here with your own hands. If my life be taken by another, the deed will still be yours. Nor will Antigonus complain, if you take the work out of his hands; for he wants not Eumenes alive, but Eumenes dead. If you choose not to be the immediate instruments, loose but one of my hands, and that shall do my business. If you will not trust me with a sword, throw me, bound as I am, to wild beasts. If you comply with this last request, I acquit you of all guilt with respect to me, and declare you have behaved to your general like the best and honestest of men.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

La moitié du pont de la Bidassoa appartient à la France, l'autre moitié à l'Espagne; vous pouvez avoir un pied sur chaque royaume, ce qui est fort majestueux. Au bout du pont vous entrez dans la vie espagnole et la couleur locale: Irun ne ressemble en aucune manière à un bourg français; les toits des maisons s'avancent en éventail; les tuiles, alternativement rondes et creuses, forment une espèce de crénelage d'un aspect bizarre et moresque. Les balcons très saillants sont d'une serrurerie ancienne, ouvrée avec un soin qui étonne dans un village perdu comme Irun, et qui suppose une grande opulence évanouie. Les femmes passent leur vie sur ces balcons ombragés par une toile à bandes de couleurs, et qui sont comme autant de chambres aériennes appliquées au corps de l'édifice; du reste, ne cherchez pas là les teintes fauves et culottées, les nuances de bistre et de vieille pipe qu'un peintre pourrait espérer: tout est blanchi à la chaux selon l'usage arabe; mais le contraste de ce ton crayeux avec la couleur brune et foncée des poutres, des toits et du balcon, ne laisse pas que de produire un bon effet.

Or,

In einer Zeit, wo man überall in deutschen Landen damit beschäftigt ist, den Wortschatz der Mundarten zu sammeln, wo hunderte von Doktorarbeiten, Schulprogrammen und anderen Schriften der Formenlehre oder Syntax der Volkssprache gewidmet sind, wo man mit regem Eifer allerorten volkskundlicher Forschung obliegt, dürfte ein Buch willkommen sein, das sich zur Aufgabe macht, die weiten Kreise der Gebildeten über die deutschen Mundarten, ihr Werden und ihr Wesen zu unterrichten. Es ist sin Seitenstück zu des Verfassers Schrift „Unsere Muttersprache, ihr Werden und ihr Wesen," und ebenso volkstümlich gehalten und ganz ähnlich angelegt. Es will zunächst über die Besonderheiten der Mundarten in Lautgestalt, Wortbiegung, Wortbildung, Wortfügung, Wortschatz (heimische und fremde Wörter), Stil in Prosa

und Volksdichtung aufklären, aber auch die Beziehungen zwischen Dialekt und Volksart aufdecken; daher ist in einem Kapitel die Eigentümlichkeit des Nordens und des Südens und in einem anderen die Art des obersächsischen Stammes im Spiegel seiner Sprache behandelt worden. Weitere Abschnitte untersuchen, wieviel altertümliches Sprachgut die Mundarten fortführen, inwieweit sie Blicke in die frühere Kultur unseres Volkes ermöglichen, in welchem Masse deutsche Dichter und Denker in ihrer Schriftsprache mundartliche Formen oder Ausdrücke verwenden, endlich welche Besonderheiten der Volkswitz bei den einzelnen Stämmen zeigt.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Those who heard him advocating a cause, whether in public or in private, were aware that, however epigrammatic his statement might be, and however shortly he might pass by the arguments on the other side, he had always reached his own position by solid reasoning. It is perhaps unfortunate that his stern sense of what is due to scientific work only very rarely allowed him to cite a modern parallel. In this sense it is probable that his published work may do him an injustice with those who did not know him: it is all the more fortunate that the present volume contains an adequate and sympathetic biographical memoir which will be of considerable interest even to many who know little of the special subjects to which he devoted his life of study. It is a book which everyone ought to read—nay, which everyone must read.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe experiments illustrative of diffusion, and explain the inferences which may be drawn from them regarding the molecular theory of matter.
State the laws of diffusion.

2. Explain what is meant by a saturated vapour. Point out the differences in the physical properties of saturated and unsaturated vapours, and explain how the pressure of the saturated vapour of a liquid may be measured for different temperatures.

3. State the laws of the development of heat in a circuit through which an electric current is passing, and explain how they are applied in arc and incandescent lamps.

4. Describe an induction coil, explaining the uses of its various parts.

5. Define the index of refraction of a substance, and describe the method by which to determine its value for a given kind of glass.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. What volume of air would be required for the complete combustion of a litre of gas containing 50 per cent. of marsh gas, 30 per cent. of carbon monoxide, and 20 per cent. of hydrogen?

2. Write the formulæ of acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide, and explain the chemical relationship between these compounds.

3. The elements sulphur and oxygen are chemically closely related to each other. Give reasons for this statement.

4. Mention all the products that can be obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol, and state the conditions under which each of them may be formed.

5. Describe the effect produced by heating each of the following substances in presence of air:—(*a*) phosphorus, (*b*) iodine, (*c*) chalk, (*d*) magnesium, (*e*) lead.

Section A.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. 'The Cabinet has carried secrecy and informality to the highest pitch.' Illustrate this statement, and indicate the more important consequences that result from these characteristics of the Cabinet.

Or,

What was Baron Stockmar's view of the Royal prerogative? Notice Gladstone's criticism on it.

2. How far is the form of government dependent on the functions which a government has to discharge? Examine the statement that 'Order is intrinsically different from Progress.'

Or,

On what grounds does Mill conclude that local government should be the business of one elected body in each district?

3. Comment on the phrase 'contrary to the laws of political economy.' Give some examples of economic laws.

Or,

What different answers may be given to the question—What is the cause of profit? Give the various elements of which profit is composed.

4. Explain the way in which bills of exchange facilitate the settlement of international transactions. What is meant by the expression 'an unfavourable exchange'?

Or,

Explain the following:—'indirect tax,' 'buyers' monopoly,' 'elasticity of demand,' incidence of taxation.'

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*N.B.—Candidates are to attempt* ONE *question at least from each of the three sections, and are not to attempt more than* TWO *questions from any section.*]

[A.]

1. Following Newman, write on the effect which a university education ought to produce on a student in regard to (*a*) other people, (*b*) external things, (*c*) his own thoughts.

2. Give Mr. Black's account of how it came to pass that whether he ever wrote Latin or not, he at least knew what good Latin was.

3. Give evidence from Newman's own writings, and from his quotations from Mr. Davidson, that, though they did not use the word 'apperception,' they fully appreciated the importance of apperception, as set forth by Adams.

[B.]

4. By what arguments does Spencer support his conclusion that the ideal moral education of a pupil varies with the nature of the government of the state to which he belongs?

5. What did Spencer find to be the chief defects in the education of his times?

6. How does Spencer compare the effect of gymnastics and *play*?

[C.]

7. 'A concept is an apperceptive system made explicit; a word is the focal representative of an apperceptive system.' Explain this.

8. Give Bagley's treatment of habit.

9. 'The unifying of sensations into concrete experiences is accomplished through the adjustments to which the sensations themselves give rise.' Expand and justify this statement.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Starting from the truth of the proposition :—

Valid reasoning is never without a middle term,

what immediate inferences may we draw from it, and by what logical processes?

2. Explain with examples the distinction between *analytical* and *synthetical* propositions. What difficulty is there in classifying propositions by this distinction?

3. Why is it impossible to get a positive conclusion in the Second Figure of the syllogism, or a universal conclusion in the Third Figure?

4. Write down the scheme of the Conditional Syllogism in its two modes. Where is the middle term in it?

5. Criticize the following propositions and arguments from a logical point of view :—

(*a*) 'The naked and exact truth is sometimes essentially an untruth.'

(*b*) 'The soul is not a mantelpiece.'

(*c*) 'Every man wants to be happy; therefore humanity at large desires the general happiness of the human race.'

(*d*) A certain candidate for Parliament is in favour of Old Age Pensions: therefore if you vote for him, you are voting for Old Age Pensions.

(*e*) Every single material object is composed of atoms; but this is a material object: therefore it is composed of atoms.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Define a couple. Prove that two coplanar couples whose moments are equal and of opposite sign equilibrate each other.

2. A uniform ladder 13 feet long and weighing 50 lbs. is placed with one end against a rough vertical wall and with the other end on the ground its inclination to the vertical being $\sin^{-1}\frac{5}{13}$. If the ladder is just about to slip down and the coefficient of friction between the ladder and the wall is the same as that between the ladder and the ground, determine this coefficient and also the normal reactions at the wall and ground.

3. Explain the term 'work.' How is the work done measured?

A smooth vertical screw has 6 threads to the inch. What force must be applied at the end of an arm 4 feet long to lift a ton?

4. A shot weighing 700 lbs. is fired with a velocity of 1600 feet per second from a gun of mass 40 tons. If the recoil be resisted by a constant force, determine the magnitude of this force when the gun recoils through 5 feet.

5. A pound weight is tied to a string 4 feet long which is capable of sustaining a weight of 8 lbs. The weight is placed on a horizontal sheet of ice and whirled round until the string breaks. How far will the weight travel before coming to rest if the coefficient of friction between it and the ice is ·1?

6. The weight of a piece of lead in water is 5·15 grammes. The weight of a piece of wax is 1·80 grammes. The weight of the two together in water is 4·95 grammes. What is the density of the wax? If the density of lead is 11·3, what is the weight of the piece of lead?

7. A glass beaker is half filled with water and placed on one pan of a balance, sufficient sand being put in the other pan to produce equilibrium. A piece of iron of density 7·5, weighing 50 grammes, is suspended by a fine thread from a fixed support and held so that it is completely immersed in the water without touching the bottom of the beaker. Subsequently the thread is cut and the iron allowed to rest on the bottom of the beaker. Determine in each case the additional weights that must be placed in the second pan to produce equilibrium.

8. A cylindrical diving-bell, whose height is 9 feet and cross-section 25 square feet is lowered into a lake until the level of the water in the bell is 17 feet below the surface of the lake. The height of the water barometer being 34 feet, find how much air at atmospheric pressure must be pumped into the bell to drive out all the water.

9. Light diverges from a point O on the axis of two lenses A and B and falls on the lens A whose focal length is 6 cms. and whose distance from O is 2 cms. It then falls on the lens B whose focal length is 4 cms. and whose distance from A is 15 cms. It then converges to a point P: find the position of P.

10. Find the magnifying power of a simple refracting astronomical telescope, whose object-glass has a focal length of 5 feet and its eye-piece one of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, for a person whose distance of distinct vision is 10 inches.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere for a place on the equator, marking the meridian, horizon, zenith, pole, and the Sun's diurnal path on the day of the vernal equinox.

2. Show how to find the Moon's distance from the Earth.

3. Explain why the duration of twilight is shortest at the equator. (*a*) Find at what time of year twilight commences to last all night long in Dublin.

4. Establish a relation between the length of the year, the sidereal day, and mean day.

5. Show that the equation of time vanishes four times a year.

6. Draw a diagram exhibiting the Moon's phases.

7. Employ the laws of Kepler and Bode to determine the periodic time of Jupiter.

8. What is the 'aberration of light'? What effect has it on the apparent position of a star situated in the plane of the ecliptic?

9. Explain the oval appearances of the Sun and Moon when setting.

10. Explain the meaning of the term 'periodic time of the Moon,' and determine its value, being given that a lunation is 29·53 days.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The influence of Robert Walpole on his time.
2. Walpole's Foreign Policy.
3. Bacon's view of the Value of Friendship.
4. The worldly wisdom of Bacon's Essays.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum
Et pater armenti, capto eripiuntur agello,
Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis
Qui saturant urbem circo scaenaeque vacantem;
Quanta autem inde feres tam dirae praemia culpae,
Cum tenuis nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
Curandum in primis ne magna iniuria fiat
Fortibus et miseris. Tollas licet omne quod usquam est
Auri atque argenti, scutum gladiumque relinques
Et iaculum et galeam; spoliatis arma supersunt.
Quod modo proposui, non est sententia, verum est:
Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae.

1. Give principal parts of *eripiuntur*. What case is *sociis*, and why? Give genitive singular of *latus*.

Scan:—'Cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimboso.' What is unusual in the line?

2. Complete the following quotations:—

(*a*) Summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori
Et propter vitam . . .

(*b*) Tradidit arcano quodcunque volumine . . .

(*c*) Maxima debetur . . .

(*d*) Aut pastor fuit aut illud . . .

3. How does Juvenal describe (*a*) the sun setting in the sea, (*b*) the power of Narcissus over Claudius, (*c*) the fat councillor Montanus, (*d*) the Greek's gift of feigning? Quote the Latin phrases when you can.

4. What do you know of Sibylla, Verres, Egeria, Statius?

5 Give Latin or English for 'dice,' 'baths,' 'actor,' 'itch for writing'; *pulpita, sagina, calvus, ergastula.*

GREEK.

Translate:—

σκοπεῖσθε μέντοι τοῦτο, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως μὴ λόγους ἐροῦσι μόνον οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν πρέσβεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργον τι δεικνύειν ἔξουσιν ἐξεληλυθότων ἡμῶν ἀξίως τῆς πόλεως καὶ ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν, ὡς ἅπας μὲν λόγος, ἂν ἀπῇ τὰ πράγματα, μάταιόν τι φαίνεται καὶ κενόν, μάλιστα δὲ ὁ παρὰ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως· ὅσῳ γὰρ ἑτοιμόταθ' αὐτῷ δοκοῦμεν χρῆσθαι, τοσούτῳ μᾶλλον ἀπιστοῦσι πάντες αὐτῷ. πολλὴν δὴ τὴν μετάστασιν καὶ μεγάλην δεικτέον τὴν μεταβολήν, εἰσφέροντας, ἐξιόντας, ἅπαντα ποιοῦντας ἑτοίμως, εἴπερ τις ὑμῖν προσέξει τὸν νοῦν.— DEMOSTHENES.

1. Parse—*ἐξεληλυθότων, ἀπῇ*. Explain the construction of *δεικτέον*. Give the gen. sing. of *μετάστασιν*.

2. Give the Greek or English for:—'interest on money,' 'box,' 'self-governing,' 'love of meddling,' *ἀνδραποδισμός, ἀποστόλος, περιστοιχίζεται, εἰρωνεία*.

3. Quote as much as you can in Greek or English of any of Demosthenes' comparisons which strike you as remarkable for their beauty or aptness.

4. Explain briefly the main objects which Philip set himself to attain, and the importance to him of Amphipolis and Olynthus.

5. Compare the defects which Demosthenes points out in Athenian Democracy with those observable in our own politics.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

It is related that there was in King Antigonus' army a soldier of a very unhealthy complexion, but of uncommon bravery; the king gave strict order to his physicians to take all possible care of him, and to spare no pains for his cure. In a short time the brave soldier was cured; after which he never appeared so fond of danger, nor so daring in battle; the king, very much surprised at such a change, reproached him with it: the soldier, far from concealing the true reason, said, 'Sir, you only are the cause that I am less bold and desperate than heretofore, by delivering me from that misery which made life a burden to me.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. GOLIGHER.

FRENCH.

Translate into English:—

L'hôtel de la rue Saint-Dominique est certes un des plus beaux qu'il soit possible de voir. Le vaste escalier de chêne sculpté est bordé par une rampe en bronze ciselé, dont les montants sont formés par des corps d'enfants nus. La main courante est en agate. Sur les larges panneaux de l'escalier sont tendues d'admirables tapisseries de Gobelins, d'après Boucher, représentant les différentes métamorphoses de Jupiter. Sur chaque palier, dans l'angle de la boiserie, se dresse une énorme vasque en émail cloisonné du Japon, supportée par un trépied formé de chimères en bronze chinois. De hautes colonnes de marbre rouge, soutenant des chapiteaux dorés, séparent, au premier étage, l'escalier d'une galerie servant de serre. Des stores de soie cerise froncés tombent devant les fenêtres ornées de merveilleux vitraux gothiques.

Translate into French:—

Donatello's *Zuccone* (or *Baldhead*), personifying King David, is also a very strange figure, at once sublime and repulsive. Once seen, it is impossible to forget this long, long apparition draped in a toga, the long folds of which fall from the shoulder to the feet in one unbroken transverse sweep. This mournful and spectral being, with bony face and wrinkles resembling the beds of dried up streams, is filled with restlessness and craft. Although the work was one of those dearest to Donatello's heart, and he was fond of swearing 'by the faith that he had in his *Zuccone*,' it is perhaps too determinedly particularist to attain a beauty so lofty, an eloquence so moving, as his *Jeremiah*.

GERMAN.

Translate into English:—

Stundenlang konnte er am schmutzigen Lichtwagen stehen, den Qualm der Unschlittlampen einziehen, nach der Geliebten hinausblicken und, wenn sie wieder hereintrat und ihn freundlich ansah, sich

in Wonne verloren dicht an dem Balken- und Lattengerippe in einen paradisischen Zustand versetzt fühlen. Die ausgestopften Lämmchen, die Wasserfälle von Zindel, die pappenen Rosenstöcke und die einseitigen Strohhütten erregten in ihm liebliche dichterische Bilder uralter Schäferwelt. Sogar die in der Nähe hässlich erscheinenden Tänzerinnen waren ihm nicht immer zuwider, weil sie auf Einem Brette mit seiner Vielgeliebten standen. Und so ist es gewiss, dass Liebe, welche Rosenlauben, Myrtenwäldchen und Mondschein erst beleben muss, auch sogar Hobelspänen und Papierschnitzeln einen Anschein belebter Naturen geben kann. Sie ist eine so starke Würze, dass selbst schale und ekle Brühen davon schmackhaft werden.

Translate into German:—

The words and the tone were courteous enough, and yet they roused in me a sudden fierce feeling of antagonism against this man whom I had hitherto regarded as an interesting and pleasant acquaintance. For one thing, I saw that Anne had been listening to the brief colloquy, and had grasped the full significance of his remark as to the time when he returned to his rooms. The small head, with its gleaming crown of chestnut hair, was elevated with a little proud movement, clear enough to my jealous eyes. I could not see her face, but I knew well that her eyes flashed strong lightnings at that moment. Wonderful hazel eyes they were, changing with every word, now dark and sombre as a starless night, now light and limpid as a Highland burn, laughing in the sunshine.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe and explain the method by which you would determine experimentally the density of a solid lighter than water.

2. Explain what is meant by the maximum vapour-pressure of a liquid at a given temperature, and describe how you would determine the maximum vapour-pressure of water at various temperatures.

3. State the laws determining the amount of heat produced in a circuit through which an electric current is flowing, and describe fully the method by which you would test them.

4. How would you show that a spiral coil through which a current is flowing behaves like a magnet?

Describe how electro-magnets are made, and explain why they are so made.

5. Describe the different ways in which a number of cells may be connected together, and explain the conditions under which the different arrangements may be desirable.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. How would you prepare (*a*) sulphurous acid, (*b*) sulphuric acid, from sulphur? Describe the characteristic properties of these acids.

2. A litre of ammonia gas, measured at 0°c. and 760 mm., is passed over heated copper oxide. Calculate the weight of water and the volume of nitrogen formed.

3. Describe and compare the oxyacids of nitrogen and phosphorus.

4. Chlorine and sulphur dioxide, when moist, act as bleaching agents. Explain the chemical action in each case.

5. Describe the characteristic properties of (*a*) the diamond, (*b*) graphite, (*c*) animal charcoal, (*d*) wood charcoal, (*e*) gas carbon. For what purposes is each of these forms of carbon used?

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[FOUR *questions to be attempted.*—TWO *in each section.*]

[A.]

1. Mark the main stages in the struggle of England against the Danes.

2. Briefly estimate the importance and significance of Magna Carta.

3. Write an account of the struggle between Henry II. and the Church.

4. Account for the unpopularity of (*a*) King John, (*b*) Richard III.

[B.]

1. What were the circumstances of the Capetian Revolution of A.D. 987?

2. Account for the rise of Feudalism, and note the chief causes of its decline.

3. Give an account of the career of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

4. Write notes on the part played during this period by the States-General.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

A.—*Welton.*

1. Give the substance of Welton's discussion of the part which inference plays in increasing and establishing knowledge. How does he characterize Methodical Process? Is it the process of discovery?

2. Give the discussion by which Welton shows that almost all that we call 'observation' depends upon 'inference.' What is the conventional distinction between them?

3. Welton gives three characteristics of a permissible hypothesis. Illustrate and justify them.

4. Give Welton's discussion of the nature of reality and of knowledge.

5. Give the points in Welton's discussion of the relation of Logic to Education.

B.—*Painter.*

6. Give an account of the views held by the Christian Fathers on the ideal education for boys and girls, and portrayed in the Apostolic Constitutions, and Jerome's Letter to Laeta.

7. Show, by reference to Plutarch's 'Morals,' that he held wise, liberal, and in many respects quite modern views on education.

C.—*Monroe.*

8. Give an account of the moral element in the early Roman ideal of education, and show how it affected the Roman education in practice.

9. Give an account of the revival of learning under Charles the Great.

10. 'The immediate cause of the origin of Universities in Italy was not the same as that in France and England.' Explain fully.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{x^6 + x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^2 - x - 2}{x^6 - 6x^4 + 9x^2 - 4}.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-4}{x+1} + \frac{x-2}{x+4} = \frac{2x-9}{x-3}.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$2x - 6y + z = 4,$$
$$x + 4y - 2z = 3,$$
$$-3x + y + 3z = 6.$$

4. If

$$\sqrt{11 + 4\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y},$$

find the values of x and y.

5. Simplify

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^{-3}} \times \sqrt[3]{x^{-2}}}{\sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt{x^3}},$$

and divide $x + x^{-1} + 2 - x^2$ by $x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

6. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7x}} + \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{7x}} = \sqrt[6]{3}.$$

7. A number consists of two consecutive digits. If the digits are interchanged, the difference between the new number and the original number is equal to the sum of the two digits. What is the number?

8. A room is 18 ft. long, 15 ft. 6 in. wide, and 12 ft. 3 in. high. Find the cost of papering the walls with paper costing 9*d.* a sq. yard, and of carpeting the floor with carpet costing 5*s.* 6*d.* a sq. yard.

9. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest on £266 13*s*. 4*d*. for 3 years at 4 per cent. per annum.

10. A person holds £2385 5 per cent. stock. What sum must he lay out in the purchase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $103\frac{1}{2}$ so that his income from both sources may be £521 15*s*. ?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Prove that the angle subtended by an arc of any circle equal in length to the radius is an invariable angle. Express it in seconds.

2. If $\cos A = \cos B$ and $\sin A = -\sin B$, prove that $A + B$ may be equal to zero.

3. Prove that

$$(\cos A + \cos B)^2 + (\sin A + \sin B)^2 = 4 \cos^2 \frac{A - B}{2}.$$

4. Find a value of θ which satisfies the equation

$$2 \sin^2\theta - 5 \cos\theta - 4 = 0.$$

5. Express the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

6. Express the sine, cosine, and tangent of half an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides.

7. Explain clearly under what circumstances there may be two triangles which have two sides and an angle opposite to one of these sides the same.

8. The sides of a triangle are 7, 8, 9 inches respectively: calculate the area of the triangle.

9. The height of a house subtends a right angle at an opposite window, the top of the house being 60° above a horizontal straight line drawn through the observer.

If the breadth of the street is 30 feet, find the height of the house.

10. Prove that the logarithm of a product is equal to the sum of the logarithms of its factors.

LOGIC.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Define :—'connotation'; 'logical division'; 'dilemma'; 'enthymeme'; 'illicit process.'

2. Write down the converse, obverse, and contradictory of—

(*a*) It is honourable to die for one's native land.

(*b*) He jests at scars who never felt a wound.

(*c*) None but the good deserve prosperity.

3. What is the problem of Reduction?

Construct a syllogism in Baroko, and reduce it both directly and indirectly.

4. Prove by the general rules of syllogism, and without referring to the special rules of the figures, that O cannot be a premiss in the first figure, the major in the second figure, the minor in the third figure, or a premiss in the fourth figure.

5. Reduce the following arguments to logical form, and consider their validity:—

(*a*) This disease is not infectious; for A and B were exposed to it and did not take it.

(*b*) No evil should be allowed that good may come of it; punishment is an evil; therefore punishment should not be allowed that good may come of it.

(*c*) Some who are truly wise are not learned; but the virtuous alone are truly wise; the learned, therefore, are not always virtuous.

(*d*) Knavery and folly always go together; so, knowing him to be a fool, I distrusted him.

MECHANICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

1. The angles AOB, BOC, COA are each 120° and forces 101, 102, 100 act respectively along OA, OB, OC; find the sum of the components along OA, and also perpendicular to OA.

What force will balance the three given forces?

2. A bar AB 28·5 inches long weighing P lbs. has a weight W hanging from A, a weight w hanging from B, and a weight Q hanging from a point C, and it balances at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A. If an additional weight of 112 lbs. be attached to W, what additional weight must be attached to w in order that it may still be balanced.

3. Prove the rule for finding the resultant of two parallel forces.

4. Define the moment of a force round a point, the moment of a couple, and prove that two couples will balance if their moments are equal and opposite.

5. Define the work done by a force both when its point of application moves in the direction of the force, and when it moves in a direction inclined to the force.

Illustrate by a screwpress, or wheel and axle.

6. The angle of a rough inclined plane is such that $\tan i = \frac{5}{12}$, and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{3}$. A weight of 120 lbs. is placed on it: will it slide down? What horizontal force is necessary to push it up the plane?

7. Make neat drawings of the three systems of pulleys, and indicate which will support the greatest weight with the same effort. The same number of pulleys to be used in all cases.

8. A string 35 inches long has a knot 15 inches from one end, and the ends are attached to two pegs in a horizontal line 25 inches apart. If the string will just bear a strain of 60 lbs., what is the greatest weight that can hang from the knot?

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Any *four* of the questions for Senior Freshmen, and the following:—

1. A mass of 8 lbs. is moving at the rate of 30 feet per second, and a force equal to the weight of 2 lbs. acts on it for 2 seconds: in what direction will it then be moving?

2. A light string hangs over a smooth pulley and has weights of 17 ozs. and 15 ozs. attached to the ends. If the heavier weight be projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 8 feet per second, at what time will the chuck in the string occur?

3. A ball is thrown at an angle of 45° to the horizon, and it strikes the ground at a distance of 96 yards. Find the velocity of projection.

4. Explain why railway curves are banked up.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

St. Sed ego sum insipientior qui rebus curem publicis
Potius quam, id quod proxumumst, meo tergo tutelam geram:
Eo domum. *Ch.* Heus tu, asta ilico: audi, heus tu. *St.* Non sto.
Ch. Te volo.
St. Quid, si egomet te velle nolo? *Ch.* Ah nimium, Stasime, saeviter.
St. Emere meliust quoi imperes. *Ch.* Pol ego emi atque argentum dedi:
Sed si non dicto audiens est, quid ago? *St.* Da magnum malum.
Ch. Bene mones: ita facere certumst *St.* Nisi quidem es obnoxius.
Ch. Si bonust, obnoxius sum: sin secust, faciam ut mones.
St. Quid id ad me attinet bonisne servis tu utare an malis?
Ch. Quia boni malique in ea re pars tibist. *St.* Partem alteram
Tibi permitto, illam alteram apud me quod bonist adponito.
Ch. Si eris meritus, fiet. Respice huc ad me: ego sum Charmides.
St. Hem, quis est qui mentionem homo hominis fecit optumi?
Ch. Ipsus homo optumus. *St.* Mare, terra, caelum, di vostram fidem.
Satin ego oculis plane video? estne ipsus an non est? is est.
Certe is est, is est profecto. o mi ere exoptatissume.

1. Explain why *curem, imperes* are in the subjunctive.
Give principal parts of *emere, geram.* Parse *utare.*

2. Describe the company among whom Stasimus left his *condalium*.

3. Give Latin for—'jingle a bell,' 'cut-purse,' 'poor little men,' 'house for sale'; and English for—*conduxit*, *cacula*, *latrocinatum*, *angina*.

4. Why is the play called Trinummus?

5. What do you gather from Plautus as to the position, adventures, language, and character of the typical slave?

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

Sic fata gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa gravis oculos conata attollere rursus
Deficit; infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit,
Ter revoluta toro est oculisque errantibus alto
Quaesivit caelo lucem ingemuitque reperta.
Tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
Difficilisque obitus Irim demisit Olympo
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores
Devolat et supra caput astitit. 'Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo.'
Sic ait et dextra crinem secat: omnis et una
Dilapsus calor atque in ventos vita recessit.

VIRGIL.

1. Give gen. sing. of *gradus* and principal parts of *fovebat*, *infixum*, *reperta*, *quaesivit*, *adnixa*, *secat*.
Explain the subjunctive *resolveret*.

2. What does Iris represent?
Give nom. sing. of Diti, and explain the name.
What was *Lethe*? Who is Atlas?

3. Complete the lines—

(*a*) Par levibus ventis . . . .
(*b*) Heu miserande puer . . . .
(*c*) Tendebantque manus . . . .
(*d*) Si quis mihi parvulus aula
Luderet . . . .

4. Tennyson addresses Virgil as 'majestic in thy sadness.' How would you illustrate this?

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

οὗτος, τί σεμνὸν καὶ πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις;
οὐ χρὴ σκυθρωπὸν τοῖς ξένοις τὸν πρόσπολον
εἶναι, δέχεσθαι δ' εὐπροσηγόρῳ φρενί.
δεῦρ' ἔλθ' ὅπως ἂν καὶ σοφώτερος γένῃ.
τὰ θνητὰ πράγματ' οἶδας ἦν ἔχει φύσιν;
οἶμαι μὲν οὖ· πόθεν γάρ; ἀλλ' ἄκουέ μου.
βροτοῖς ἅπασι κατθανεῖν ὀφείλεται,
κοὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξεπίσταται
τὴν αὔριον μέλλουσαν εἰ βιώσεται·
τὸ τῆς τύχης γὰρ ἀφανὲς οἱ προβήσεται,
κἄστ' οὐ διδακτὸν, οὐδ' ἁλίσκεται τέχνῃ.
ταῦτ' οὖν ἀκούσας καὶ μαθὼν ἐμοῦ πάρα,
εὔφραινε σαυτὸν, πῖνε, τὸν καθ' ἡμέραν
βίον λογίζου σὸν, τὰ δ' ἄλλα τῆς τύχης.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse *κατθανεῖν*, *μαθὼν*, giving principal parts. Give gen. sing. of *φύσιν*, *ἀφανὲς*.

2. Scan any one of the lines printed above.

3. Render into Greek or English *with frowning look*, *wine unmixed*, *the household hearth*, *ray of sun*, *ἅρμα*, *φόβην*, *ψυχόπομπος*, *ὀφθαλμοτεγκτός*.

4. What do you know of Orpheus, Eurystheus, Gorgon, Ares?

5. Reproduce as much as you can of the farewell speech of Admetus to Alcestis.

(*Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

Ἕκτωρ δ' ἔγνω ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·
"ὤ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δή με θεοὶ θάνατόνδε κάλεσσαν·
Δηΐφοβον γὰρ ἐγώ γ' ἐφάμην ἥρωα παρεῖναι·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν τείχει, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξαπάτησεν Ἀθήνη.
νῦν δὲ δὴ ἐγγύθι μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἄνευθεν,
οὐδ' ἀλέη· ἦ γάρ ῥα πάλαι τό γε φίλτερον ἦεν
Ζηνί τε καὶ Διὸς υἱῖ ἑκηβόλῳ, οἵ μ' πάρος γε
πρόφρονες εἰρύατο· νῦν αὖτέ με μοῖρα κιχάνει.
μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε καὶ ἀκλειῶς ἀπολοίμην,
ἀλλὰ μέγα ῥέξας τι καὶ ἐσσομένοισι πυθέσθαι."
ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας εἰρύσσατο φάσγανον ὀξύ,
τό οἱ ὑπὸ λαπάρην τέτατο μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε,

οἴμησεν δὲ ἀλεὶς ὥς τ' αἰετὸς ὑψιπετήεις,
ὅς τ' εἶσιν πεδίονδε διὰ νεφέων ἐρεβεννῶν
ἁρπάξων ἢ ἄρν' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγωόν·
ὣς Ἕκτωρ οἴμησε τινάσσων φάσγανον ὀξύ.

HOMER.

1. Parse—πυθέσθαι, ἀλεὶς, ῥέξας, ἀπολόιμην, giving the gen. sing. of the two participles.

2. How does (*a*) Priam chide his surviving sons, (*b*) Helen describe Hector's chivalry, (*c*) Achilles moralise on the dealings of the gods with men?

3. What is the meaning of—εὐλαὶ, τολύπευσε, λαθικηδέα, μώνυχος, Give Greek for—'fair-cheeked,' 'with trailing robes,' 'cloud-gathering,' 'with glancing helm'?

4. What do you know of Niobe?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. SMYLY.

Just as he was about to leave the harbour, where everything had succeeded to his wish, that he might join his victorious companions, he heard some extraordinary uproar on board the Admiral's galley: alarmed at the noise, and fearing that the slaves might break their chains and overpower his associates, he ran hither. But the plank which reached from the shore to the vessel happening to overturn, he fell into the sea, while he hurried forward too precipitately. Being loaded with heavy armour, he sunk to the bottom, and perished in the very moment when he must have taken full possession of everything that his ambitious heart could desire.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Je suis au nombre de ceux qui aiment l'arrière-saison et je donnerais deux étés pour un automne. J'adore les grandes flambées; j'aime à me réfugier dans le fond de la cheminée, ayant mon chien entre mes guêtres humides. On entend le vent siffler dans la grange, la grande porte craquer, le chien tirer sur sa chaîne en hurlant, et malgré le bruit de la forêt, qui tout près de là rugit en courbant le dos, on distingue les croassements lugubres d'une bande de corbeaux qui luttent contre la tempête. La pluie bat les petites vitres; on songe à ceux qui sont dehors, en allongeant ses jambes vers le feu. On songe aux marins; au vieux docteur conduisant son petit cabriolet, dont la capote se dandine,

tandis que les roues enfoncent dans l'ornière et que Cocotte hennit contre le vent. On pense aux deux gendarmes dont le tricorne ruisselle, on les voit morfondus, trempés, courbés en deux et cheminant dans le sentier des vignes, assis sur leur monture que recouvre le grand manteau bleu.

Or,

Auf einer Uferhöhe der Ostsee liegt hart am Wasser hingelagert eine kleine Stadt, deren stumpfer Turm schon über ein Halbjahrtausend auf das Meer hinausschaut. Ein paar Kabellängen vom Lande streckt sich quervor ein schmales Eiland, das sie dort den „Warder" nennen, von wo aus im Frühling unablässiges Geschrei der Strand- und Wasservögel nach der Stadt herübertönt. Bei hellem Wetter tauchen auch wohl drüben auf der Insel, welche das jenseitige Ufer des Sundes bildet, rothbraune Dächer und die Spitze eines Turmes auf, und wenn die Abenddämmerung das Bild verlöscht hat, entzünden dort zwei Leuchttürme ihre Feuer und werfen über die dunkle See einen Schimmer nach dem diesseitigen Strand herüber.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Even from the streets of Dublin we can see the great moorland that bounds the county on the south. If we take the trouble to go out beyond Dundrum or Rathfarnham, it is not long before we leave the cultivated lands and find ourselves among the hills. There is all round us a welcome freshness of the mountains. We are soon five hundred feet above the Channel, where the blue water stretches, dotted with steamers. Howth lies like an island guarding Dublin Bay; the dome of Lambay shows behind it; and then, faint but unmistakable, seventy miles from where we stand, the Mourne Mountains rise dim in the gray haze of the north.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

(*Senior Freshmen.*)

(*a*) Newspapers of the time of Charles II.

(*b*) Influence of French on English literature in the time of Charles II.

(*c*) Society at Milby in the days of Mr. Dempster and Mr. Crewe.

(*Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

(*a*) Shakespeare's conception of King Richard III.

(*b*) 'The brightest part of Swift's story is his love for Hester Johnson.'

(*c*) Thackeray's estimate of Goldsmith.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Construct a triangle whose sides are $4\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, and 2 inches, and find the centre of the circumscribing circle.

2. Construct a square equal in area to a triangle whose sides are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 5 inches, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and measure the length of a side of the square.

3. Divide into five equal parts the diagonal of a square whose area is 16 square inches.

4. Prove that if one side of a triangle is longer than another the angle subtended by the first is greater than that subtended by the second.

5. Divide a line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one part shall be equal to the square of the other part.

6. Prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of a chord of a circle passing through a point in the interior is the same for all chords passing through the point.

7. Prove that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into parts which have the same ratio as the sides adjacent to them.

8. Prove that equiangular parallelograms that have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional are equal in area.

9. If similar triangles are described on the sides of a right-angled triangle, prove that the area of the triangle described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the areas of the two others.

10. Show how to construct a rectilinear figure of given area similar to a given rectilinear figure.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$(4x - 1)(x + 3) = 4x(x + 2).$$

2. Solve the equation

$$4x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$x + y + z = 6,$$
$$2x + 3y + 4z = 20,$$
$$3x + 4y + 6z = 29.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$x^3 + y^3 = 91,$$
$$x + y = 7.$$

5. A, riding a bicycle at 10 miles an hour, gives B, who walks at 4 miles an hour, a start of half-an-hour: when does he overtake B?

6. A hall can be paved with 300 square tiles of the same size: if each tile were two inches longer each way, only 192 tiles would be required: find the size of each tile.

7. Simplify

$$\left(a^{-\frac{3}{4}} b^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}} \div \left(\frac{a^3}{b^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{12}}.$$

8. Find the present worth of £1000 due three years hence at 5 per cent. compound interest.

9. £1245 is invested in the 4 per cents. at 84. How much money must be invested in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 98 to produce the same income?

10. A pint of water weighs a pound and a quarter, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1000 ounces. How many gallons are in a cubic foot, and how many gallons weigh a ton?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Prove

$$\tan^2\alpha - \tan^2\beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta)\sin(\alpha - \beta)\sec^2\alpha \sec^2\beta.$$

2. The sides of a triangle are 91, 98, and 105 feet. Find the sine of the smallest angle.

3. If $\tan A = \frac{2}{3}$, find $\cos 4A$ and $\sin 4A$.

4. Prove by a figure that $\cos(90 + A) = -\sin A$ in the case in which A is an angle between 90° and 180°.

5. Prove that in a plane triangle the perpendicular from A on the opposite side is equal to

$$\frac{b^2 \sin C + c^2 \sin B}{b + c}.$$

6. Using any proposition of Euclid that may be required, and assuming that the circumference of every circle has a fixed ratio to its diameter, prove that the size of the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius is the same for all circles.

7. A clock-dial 4 feet in diameter has minute-marks on its circumference. What angle (in minutes and seconds) is subtended by two consecutive marks at a distance of 100 yards?

8. From the top of a tower 81 feet high the angles of depression below the horizontal of the top and bottom of a house are 30° and 60° respectively. How high is the house?

9. Explain how to solve a plane triangle, given A, a, and b. State clearly under what circumstances there will be two solutions.

10. Find x from the equation

$$2 \sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat
Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
(Solve metus), et tu Troianos exue caestus.
Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
Exuit atque ingens media consistit harena.
Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos
Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque
Bracchiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu
Immiscentque manus manibus pugnamque lacessunt,
Ille pedum melior motu fretusque iuventa,
Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.

1. Scan the last line.

2. Parse—*fatus*, *satus*, *extulit*, *arrectus*. Decline *genu*.

3. Give the meanings of—*umbo*, *aries*, *catulus*, *stuppeus*, *sanies*.

4. Quote any lines from the *Aeneid*.

GREEK.

Translate:—

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσασ' ἵμασεν μάστιγι φαεινῇ
ἡμιόνους· αἱ δ' ὦκα λίπον ποταμοῖο ῥέεθρα.
αἱ δ' εὖ μὲν τρώχων, εὖ δὲ πλίσσοντο πόδεσσιν.
ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἠνιόχευεν, ὅπως ἅμ' ἑποίατο πεζοὶ
ἀμφίπολοί τ' Ὀδυσεύς τε· νόῳ δ' ἐπέβαλλεν ἰμάσθλην.
δύσετό τ' ἠέλιος, καὶ τοὶ κλυτὸν ἄλσος ἵκοντο
ἱρὸν Ἀθηναίης, ἵν' ἄρ' ἕζετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.
αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἠρᾶτο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλοιο·

"κλῦθί μευ, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη·
νῦν δή πέρ μευ ἄκουσον, ἐπεὶ πάρος οὔ ποτ' ἄκουσας
βαιομένου, ὅτε μ' ἔρραιε κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος.
δός μ' ἐς Φαίηκας φίλον ἐλθεῖν ἠδ' ἐλεεινόν."
ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
αὐτῷ δ' οὔ πω φαίνετ' ἐναντίη· αἴδετο γάρ ῥα
πατροκασίγνητον· ὃ δ' ἐπιζαφελῶς μενέαινεν
ἀντιθέῳ Ὀδυσῆι πάρος ἣν γαῖαν ἱκέσθαι.

HOMER.

1. Parse—*μάστιγι, πόδεσσιν, ἵκοντο, ἄκουσον, λίπον, δός, ἑποίατο.*
2. How does Homer describe Olympus?
3. What does Odysseus say of Ithaca?
4. What epithets are applied to the dawn in Homer?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

You have often heard and must needs understand that things done of necessity are neither to be praised nor condemned. If therefore you accuse us of having drawn this war upon you by suffering the Duke's forces to assault you, you are highly mistaken. You cannot be ignorant of the ancient and inveterate hatred the Florentines bear you; so that it is not any injury in you, nor any resentment in them, but your weakness and their ambition which has provoked them; the first giving them hopes, the other impatience to oppress you. Do not think that any kindness of yours can divert them from that desire, nor any injury of yours provoke them to be worse.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

Ralph and I were inseparable companions. We took lodgings together in Little Britain at three shillings and sixpence a week; as much as we could then afford. He found some relations, but they were poor, and unable to assist him. He now let me know his intentions of remaining in London, and that he never meant to return to Philadelphia. He had brought no money with him; the whole he could muster having been expended in paying his passage. I had fifteen pistoles; so he borrowed occasionally of me to subsist, while he was looking out for business. He first endeavoured to get in the playhouse, believing himself qualified for an actor; but Wilkes, to whom he applied, advised him candidly not to think of that employment, as it was impossible he should succeed in it.

[B.]

Translate into English :—

L'entreprise était imprudente. Une telle ville ne s'emporte pas par un coup de main ; on ne la prend que par les vivres ; or les Anglais étaient maîtres de la Seine par en haut et par en bas.

Les Français emportèrent néanmoins un boulevard. La Pucelle descendit dans le premier fossé ; elle franchit le dos d'âne qui séparait ce fossé du second. Là, elle s'aperçut que ce dernier, qui ceignait les murs, était rempli d'eau. Sans s'inquiéter d'une grêle de traits qui tombaient autour d'elle, elle cria qu'on apportât des fascines, et cependant de sa lance elle sondait la profondeur de l'eau. Elle était là presque seule, en butte à tous les traits ; il en vint un qui lui traversa la cuisse. Elle essaya de résister à la douleur et resta pour encourager les troupes à donner l'assaut. Enfin, perdant beaucoup de sang, elle se retira à l'abri dans le premier fossé ; jusqu'à dix ou onze heures du soir on ne put la décider à revenir. Elle paraissait sentir que cet échec solennel sous les murs mêmes de Paris devait la perdre sans ressource.

Or,

Sie war erst vor Kurzem mit ihrer Mutter, da der Vater vor Jahr und Tag gestorben war, aus Oesterreich herübergekommen, um, nachdem sie die Trauer abgelegt hatte, noch etwas Winterfreuden zu geniessen. Ihre Gestalt, ihr Benehmen, ihre Art sich auszudrücken, all das hatte einen fremdartigen Reiz, der schon aus der seltsamen Mischung ihres Blutes zu erklären war. Denn ihre Mutter, eine hochgewachsene, röthlich blonde Schottin, von strenger, puritanischer Haltung und langsam ungelenken Geberden, hatte einen steirischen Edelmann geheirathet, der sich auf einer Reise durch ihr heimathliches Hochland in das junge Mädchen verliebt hatte. Sie war ihm nach seinem Gut gefolgt, hatte sich aber dort nicht zu acclimatisiren verstanden.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Compare the ideals of the age of Louis XI with those of the present day.
2. The minor characters in the story of *Quentin Durward*.
3. The popularity of Tennyson's poetry.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

Propositions.

1. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

2. Prove that the square of a side of a triangle subtending an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the angle by twice a certain rectangle.

3. Prove that chords nearer to the centre of a circle are longer than those more remote.

4. Prove that a line drawn through a point on one side of a triangle parallel to the base divides the sides in the same ratio.

5. Prove that the bisector of the external vertical angle of a triangle divides the base externally in the ratio of the sides.

6. Prove that the areas of similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of corresponding sides.

7. If similar figures are described on the sides of a right-angled triangle, prove that the figure described on the hypotenuse is equal in area to the sum of the other two.

Constructions.

8. Measure the radius of the circle circumscribing a triangle whose sides AB, BC, CA, are $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and 3 inches respectively.

9. Bisect the angle C of the triangle in question 8 by a line meeting AB in D, and measure the side of a square whose area is equal to the rectangle contained by AD and DB.

10. Measure the longest side of a triangle similar to that in question 8, and equal in area to 16 square inches.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Reduce to its lowest terms

$$\frac{x^3 - 22x + 15}{x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 3}.$$

2. Simplify

$$\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-2}{x-4} + \frac{x+7}{x-3} = \frac{2x+17}{x-2}.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 4y - 9z &= 2, \\ 5x - 3y + 2z &= 8, \\ -7x + 2y + 3z &= 11. \end{aligned}$$

5. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 2, \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 14\tfrac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

6. A man rows to a place 18 miles distant and back in 5 hours. He finds he can row 3 miles with the stream in the same time as 2 miles against the stream. Find the rate of the stream.

7. Find the value of x^0.

Divide

$$x^{-1} - y^{-1} \quad \text{by} \quad x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + y^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

8. A room is 20 feet long, 16 feet 6 inches wide, 12 feet 6 inches high. There is a door 7 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet 6 inches wide, and a window 9 feet high and 4 feet wide. Find the cost of papering the walls of the room with paper costing 6*d*. a square yard.

9. How much money must a man invest in 2½ per cent. Consols at 86 in order to obtain an income of £250?

10. Find the Compound Interest on £450 for 3 years at 4 per cent. per annum.

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

[1.]

Translate:—

Τιμοκράτους δ' εἰπόντος ὅτι καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους χρὴ δεθέντας εἰς τὸν δῆμον παραδοθῆναι, ἡ βουλὴ ἔδησε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκκλησία ἐγένετο, ἐν ᾗ τῶν στρατηγῶν κατηγόρουν ἄλλοι τε καὶ Θηραμένης μάλιστα, δικαίους εἶναι λόγον ὑποσχεῖν διότι οὐκ ἀνείλοντο τοὺς ναναγούς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ οὐδενὸς ἄλλου καθήπτοντο ἐπιστολὴν ἐπεδείκνυε μαρτύριον ἣν ἔπεμψαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ εἰς τὸν δῆμον, ἄλλο οὐδὲν αἰτιώμενοι ἢ τὸν χειμῶνα. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ βραχέως ἕκαστος ἀπελογήσατο οὐ γὰρ προυτέθη σφίσι λόγος κατὰ τὸν νόμον, καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα διηγοῦντο, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πλέοιεν, τὴν δὲ ἀναίρεσιν τῶν ναναγῶν προστάξαιεν τῶν τριηράρχων ἀνδράσιν ἱκανοῖς καὶ ἐστρατηγηκόσιν ἤδη, Θηραμένει καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ ἄλλοις τοιούτοις.—Xenophon.

1. Parse :—*ἀφεῖσαν, ὑποσχεῖν, προστάξαιεν, ἐστρατηγηκόσιν, σχήσοι.*

2. What are the meanings of ?—*ἐπακτρίς, δεκατευτήριον, ἀπεσσύα, ἀποδράς, ἕδος, κατάστρωμα, ἐφοδιασάμενος, διωβελία.*

3. What were the dates of the battles of *Cyzicus* and *Aegospotami* respectively ?

[II.]

Translate :—

Iam veris comites quae mare temperant
Impellunt animae lintea Thraciae ;
Iam nec prata rigent nec fluvii strepunt
Hiberna nive turgidi.
Nidum ponit, Ityn flebiliter gemens,
Infelix avis et Cecropiae domus
Aeternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines.
Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
Custodes ovium carmina fistula,
Delectantque deum cui pecus et nigri
Colles Arcadiae placent.
Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili ;
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, iuvenum nobilium cliens,
Nardo vina merebere.

HORACE.

1. Parse :—merebere, spargier, annuisset, insitam, recines.

2. Give the meanings of :—nenia, horreum, fossor, cyathus, argutus, fruticetum, sanies, procus.

3. What other works did Horace write besides the *Odes* ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. He is tired of hearing the same mistake a thousand times.

2. When Crassus said that he for his part did not believe the story, I replied, 'Why not?'

3. Boys are persuaded more easily than old men.

4. Most of us think less highly of our friends' virtues than we do of our own.

5. I asked him yesterday whether he lived in Rome or in Baiae.

6. Now it happened that about this very time L. Lucullus was passing through with an army on some expedition. As the occurrence was quite fresh, he stopped his march, and having made inquiry into the facts, found that the city had rather suffered than done wrong ; so he simply withdrew the garrison and took it with him.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

1. Translate into English :—

Mais de toutes les découvertes du Prince Rupert, la plus célèbre est celle de la gravure en mezzo-tinto. Ce fut à Bruxelles, probablement pendant la campagne qu'il fit en Flanders en 1647, qu'un jour, se promenant dans les environs de la ville, il remarqua une sentinelle fort occupée à considérer et frotter son fusil. Le soldat interrogé répondit que la rosée du matin avait couvert le canon du fusil de rouille, dont les points formaient comme un fond de dentelle. Rupert remarqua en effet que les gouttelettes presque imperceptibles formaient un réseau de trous réguliers, et que le linge dont le soldat venait de se servir en portait l'empreinte. Il conçut l'idée qu'une planche de cuivre couverte de trous semblables, et chargée d'encre d'impression, donnerait une teinte noire uniforme, et que pour obtenir les blancs et les demi-teintes, il devait suffire d'effacer le travail primitif.

Or,

Ein Schlösschen konnte man das Herrnhaus des Grafen Wangerloh zu Tannensee nennen, kein Schloss; dazu lauschte es zu zierlich und kokett aus den Baumgruppen hervor, die es umgaben, und man sah zu sehr, dass es aus ursprünglich einfachen Verhältnissen zu seinem jetzigen Range herausgeputzt war. Der nur einstöckige, langgestreckte Bau war vordem ein traulich bescheidenes Landhaus gewesen und hatte wenig von Luxus, desto mehr aber von einer freundlichen Behaglichkeit gewusst.

Jetzt war das anders geworden, und wie das Haus da lag auf der sanft sich erhebenden Anhöhe, mit den glänzenden Spiegelscheiben, den Reliefs, die zwischen den Fenstern eingefügt waren und dem Wappen, das mit zackiger Krönung versehen, aus der Mitte der langen Reihe von Mansardenfenstern sich erhob und ihre Einförmigkeit unterbrach, machte es den Eindruck zierlichster Eleganz. Ein sammetweicher Rasenteppich, von einem breiten Kiesweg eingefasst, zog sich zu dem vergoldeten Eigengitter hinab, welches das Gebäude gegen die Landstrasse hin abschloss und unter den Fenstern zu beiden Seiten der Rampe, die zu der Auffahrt führte, strahlte ein farbenreicher Blumenflor.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

When I complained that I had dined at a splendid house without hearing one sentence of conversation worthy to be remembered, Johnson said, 'Sir, there is seldom any such conversation.' 'Why then should people dine together?' I asked. 'Why, to eat and drink together, and thus cultivate friendly feelings; and this is better done where there is no serious conversation; for, when there is, people differ in their opinions, and get into a bad humour, or some of the company who are not capable of such conversation are left out, and feel uncomfortable. On this account Sir Robert Walpole said, he always talked nonsense at his table, because in that all could join.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MACRAN.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

1. Scott's portrait of Louis XI.
2. 'Scott was both scholar and creator.'
3. Tennyson's 'language of artful definite phrase.'
4. The *Idylls of the King.*

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